THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,126 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. [illegible]
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-[illegible]
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	dox. bottles
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne......	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
[illegible]	3038	500	E. Crewe.........	11th ,,
[illegible]	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	20th ,,
[illegible]	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
[illegible]	3038	500	E. Crewe......	8th ,,
[illegible]	5500	1000	W. T. Webber ...	15th ,,
[illegible]	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd ,,
[illegible]	42.5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

[illegible] Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible]ibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.......	22nd May.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA....................	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, [illegible]instone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis ..	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE..	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay,
8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "NUBIA"..3,551 T. R...T. Knox...to sail on 20th May.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 11th May, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.

S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R. end of June or early July.

All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. Special attention paid to the table.

Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner [illegible] various other great po's; by W. E. H. PRICE [illegible] postage, annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Austra[illegible], &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.

All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ¼ oz to 2,500 lbs.

FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.

Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

"FROBELHEIM"

KENSINGTON VILLAS, CLIFTON.
KINDER GARTEN
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. WILLIAMS,

Assisted by experienced and certificated teachers.

The Instruction throughout is of a most thorough character. Pupils are prepared for public schools.

Mrs. Williams having had an Anglo-Indian experience and therefore understanding so well the requirements of children from abroad, is prepared to receive a limited number of boarders.

Every advantage of a home life and the watchful care of a mother.

Exceptionally healthy climate. For prospectuses and further particulars apply to S. S., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINEST SCOTCH ALE.

TREACHER and COMPANY have just received a Shipment of the above Ale in Hhd., in first rate condition.

No. 1 S. P. Gr. 1050, at Rs. 51 per Hhd.
No. 2 S. P. Gr. 1060, at Rs. 56 per Hhd.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th May, 1890.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard........	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy............................	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne..	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co................	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood...........................	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons.........	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.

The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.

Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, diatetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, and beg to say that all orders will receive our prompt attention.

MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	2	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	0	15	0	,,
Souchong............	,,	0	12	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	0	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P, with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsm 3. Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says,—"A German valued the diamonds ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryer.)

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,

Supply High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	11 8	6 8
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine.........	11 8	6 8
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	14 8	8 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour..............................	18 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	23 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	29 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	35 0	18 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine.	19 0	10 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body.	22 0	12 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	28 0	
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	26 0	14 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft.....	30 0	16 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	35 0	18 8
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks....................................	45 0	24 0

SPARKLING WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottle Rs. a
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	39 0	21 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	46 0	24 8
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour ...	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	38 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet..............................	46 0	25 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	20 0	11 0
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma..	25 0	13 8
POMMARD—Of fine character............	23 0	12 8
CHAMBERTIN—This is an exquisite Wine	33 0	17 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY—Of the very finest character	41 0	23 0

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	21 0	11 8
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Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar assulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Chaliagaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Seeari
Sohagpoead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchwali
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagauma
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdahc
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Johwoorj
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Ungor
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabadabc
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorali
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAIN

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining, a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour. in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister. and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
K. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
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&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE ead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.
(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E.C.,
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું૦
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co,

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros,, Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December. 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of Scrap Copper and 80 tons of Scrap Brass, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same can be viewed on application.

Tenders, must state the price per cwt; weighed over and delivered on the spot, the same will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming against the Estate of EMILIUS MORANY WALTON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who died at the European General Hospital in Bombay, on or about the 24th day of August, 1889. And Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 8th day of May, 1890, by the High Court, at Bombay, to EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM, Esquire, a member of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his office, No, 18, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of May, 1890.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

1. TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property moveable and immoveable of the above Company situate at Chinchpoogly, in one lot.

2. The property consists of land measuring about 12,015 square yards and Buildings standing thereon, with Flour Mill Plant, Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill-gear and Mill-wright work, fixed, and moveable machinery &c., &c.

3. The Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn.

4. The Flour Mill Machinery is by Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda-Pesth.

5. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Imperial Flour Mill" delivered at the office of Messrs. James H. Latimer & Co., No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, not tater than 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1890, after which date no Tender will be received.

6. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

AUG. MAHLER,
S. BURJORJEE,
Liquidators, Imperial Flour Mill.
Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS nd ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. pe annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS.

LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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" Do.	" STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA
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" Medan (Sumatra)	" BROWN & Co.
" Nagasaki	" M. RASPE & Co.
" Negapatam	" BANK OF MADRAS
" Padang	" C. I. VAN BUEREN & Co.
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" Saigon	" WM. G. HALE & Co.
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" Sourabaya	" FRASER, EATON & Co.
" Tagal	" G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Tientsin	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Yokohama	" BISSET & Co.
In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods, at rates to be learned on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

NOW READY.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

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RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS
AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them. and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

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FOR MAY 1890.
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MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
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HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.

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PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1872	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lea es either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 8	1881	£4,673,299
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,900,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch
1st May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI. Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10
Sing Copy.........................Annas 4

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	51
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	465
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	50 nom.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	410xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	400	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	715
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	415
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	950xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	all	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7	210 xd. 14
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	139
Badnam Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	25	185	Nil.	56
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,300
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	100	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	50	50	Nil.	40
Cooper, Madon	3,000	10	10	Nil.	5
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	125
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,030	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	10	10	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Asn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	2	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	25	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,500	200	200	Nil.	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	380
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

FROM the 3rd instant to the 9th instant, 3 Europeans, 16 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 226 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 313 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 266. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 5 from small-pox, 15 from measles, 124 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·7 per 1,000 per annum.

A NATIVE paper, referring to the Madras Standing Congress Committee's resolution with regard to the letter of Sir T. Madhava Row, tendering his resignation as a member of the Committee, says:—"We look upon this resolution as an insult to the Raja, and quite a gratuitous insult. It is an illustration of the temper in which democratic bodies are prepared to act. A bureaucratic Government would have accepted in a less offensive manner the resignation even of a criminal. The Congress Committee may place itself in any way it likes, but it is impossible to deny that the Raja is one of India's greatest statesmen, that he has done more useful work in life than the Committee is ever likely to do, and will be remembered long after the Committee has been forgotten."

As we have already announced, observes a contemporary, seventy thousand magazine rifles are due from England for 1890-91. Originally 8,000 were promised before the 1st of April, and the remainder at the rate of 6,000 a month, which would have completed the supply in some ten or eleven months. The 8,000 rifles have, however, only just been shipped, and the remaining 62,000 will follow as arranged, in lots of 6,000, so as to complete the full supply by March, 1891. As received the new weapons will be issued to the British infantry, of whom there are 53 battalions, in lots of about 926 rifles to each battalion, which will dispose of some 50,000, and the balance will form an ordnance reserve in the arsenals. Thus it will take till about the end of the current year to arm all the infantry, provided the home authorities keep up the supply as promised.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	3
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	0
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	0
Shins, large, each	0	4	9
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	3
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0	10	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork Fresh and Salt—			
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1	0	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	4	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
" Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
" common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	14	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree " per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	2	6	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
" Dall, 1st sort	5	4	0
" " 2nd sort	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	0	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	4	0	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3	14	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	10	0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3	14	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	4	2	0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2	14	0
Castor oil, Calcutta	0	4	6
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Vegetables—			
Onions, per seer	0	0	2
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Beet, small	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	3	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0
French Beans, per seer	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	4	0
Brinjals Bombay, per dozen	0	10	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	6	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	9	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
" Hens, each	3	0	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr W A Chambers, England
Mr J North, Raipur
a Rev R Henderson, Surat
a Col J Steel, RE, Allahabad
a Col Barnett, 4th Pioneers, Bangalore
a Rev F W Gompertz, Lanauli
a Mr S Owen, Poona
Mrs F Denison and family, Singapore
a Mr E Johnson, MCS, Europe
a Miss Buchanan
a Major and Mrs Clibborn, Allahabad
a Mr G W Barnes, Madras
a Mr F D Bennett, do.
a Mr R Milne, England
a Mrs Barnes, do.
a Mr A Priestley, do.
Capt J Gill, SS Etolia, do.
a Capt W B Mullins, Delhi
a Verty Surgn C H Betser, A V D, Mooltan
a M J M Inkster, Madras
Capt C Townsend, R A Madras
a Lieut A L Harries, Hingoli
Mr H L Wilkinson, Nagpur
a Mr N C Priestley, Malwa
Mr and Mrs S Ribsch, Bulsar
Mr R Leighton, Calcutta
Mr W Trigg, Delhi
Mr H Devenish, Delhi
Mr L Mackay, Bengal
Mr H F Silcock, C S, Bengal
Mr H Derry, Madras
Mr and Mrs J Scorgie, Poona
Mr and Mrs Shuttleworth, Poona
Mr and Mrs Robinson, C S, Fyzabad
Mr Spilgeb, N W P
Mr H F Scratchley, Jullunder
Mr E St.A Wake, Jullunder
Mrs S Hillier, Calcutta
Mr F Gleadow, Baudra
Mr J G Clow, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Dr B Grayfloot, Bombay
Mr H Kennedy, SP Karachi
a Mr. W E Bennett, Bombay
Mr M do Canto, Bombay
Mr W A Ellis, do.
Lt C Christian, do.
Lt P N Ward, do.
Surg W Price, Nagpur
Mr H Price, Jr, do.
Lt J M Fraser, Bombay
Mr T A Walker, do.
Mr W Barreb, do.
Mr J M Heyn, do.
Mr E Jardine, do.
Dr G Welst, do.
a Lt and Mrs Morris, do.
Mr F G Mackrow, do.
Capt R Groome, do.
Mr C Mac Conkly, do.
a Mr A R Williams, SCS, Bombay
a Mr C E Chapman, Bombay
Col W Cooke, Poona

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

Hotel very nice, food good. I think the charges for carriages to Karli and Banja Caves Rs. 6 each trip is very high, as these charges do not guides, &c.
(Sd.) T. T. EBDEN.
11th April, 1890. Lt.-Col. 10th B.L.I.

I have found everything nice, attendance is good, and the house kept very clean.
19th April, 1890. MR. AND MRS. R. B. KING.

I have found everything nice, attendance is good, and the house kept very clean.
Sholapur, 11th May, 1890. (Sd) C. H. RICHES.

Charming little hotel. The food might be better, accommodation limited.
11th May 1890. MISS KELLY.

Stayed here for one night, and found everything satisfactory except the bed which was very hard.
13th May 1890. C. MARCKS.

Everything very satisfactory.
MR. AND MRS. J. E. MARTIN.
24th April, 1890.

Satisfied.
4th April, 1890. MRS. SPALDING.

Hotel is clean. Proprietor is willing to accommodate every one. Attendance obliging. The situation is most convenient. I stayed one month and 20 days, myself and 3 children.
8th May, 1890. MRS. G. GEARY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Sorosis Meeting, 4 p.m.
Lecture, Persian Club, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—J Sanderson (s), from Liverpool; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf; Soulptor (s), Busreh; Iran (s), Busreh; and Atjeh, Bushire.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clio (s), for Hull; Kohinur (s), Calcutta, &c.; Drachenfels (s), Hamburg and Bremen; Eton (s), Liverpool; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer entered the dock yesterday; and the s.s. Orion left it on Thursday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Huzara and John Bright left the dock on Thursday; and the s. s. Clio and Bryn Glass, yesterday.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances there will be no morning service in this Church on Sunday. There will, however, be the usual evening service and sermon at 6 o'clock.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th April shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1889 of 83,159 maunds and Rs. 22,701 in the earnings.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jeewanjee J. Mody, B.A., will deliver the second part of his lecture this evening at 5-45 p.m., under the auspices of the Self-Improvement Association at the tent of the Persian Club, Esplanade, on his "Tours in Europe." The public are cordially invited to attend.

GAMBLING AT MAZAGON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Goolam Bava Thakoor and two others, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, on Thursday afternoon with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Chundnam Nundaram and three others were charged on remand before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with printing and publishing a number of obscene publications. The accused had been arrested by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee. The Magistrate fined Nundaram Nawalram Rs. 30 and the three other accused Rs. 10 each.

FIRE AT PAREL.—A fire broke out in a shed attached to the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel last night, at about 7-30 p.m. The fire-engine, belonging to the Railway Company, was immediately set to work, and in about an hour's time the flames were extinguished. The damages are estimated at about Rs. 150. Immediately on the alarm being given three of the Municipal fire-engines were taken to the scene of the fire, but fortunately their services were not required.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Poocahi Munnoo, a weaver, who lived at Bapty Road. On the night of the 3rd instant while deceased was crossing Cursetjee Sooklajee Street near the Mahomedan burial-ground, he was run over by a hack victoria, whereby he sustained a fracture to his right leg. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COLUMBIA RINK.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Devonshire, on a safety bicycle, challenged Mr. Roberts on skates, agreeing to give him half a lap in a mile. After a hard struggle, Mr. Roberts was a winner by a quarter lap. Thursday evening was open for men of the 2nd Gloster Regiment. Of course Tommy must run. There were six competitors for the mile race. Ryan and Cabaran had starts of half a lap each. It was won by Private Kenniston by one-and-a-half lap. In the half-mile race for novices, six started, Welbrun 1 lap, Pensloe half lap a start; Hackett was 1st, Pensloe 2nd, and Welbrun 3.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Tookaram Gainoo, a dealer in fruit, who lived with his father at Dongri Street. He was a spendthrift and never brought home the money he earned. On Tuesday last deceased went and pledged a silver necklace belonging to his father without his knowledge, for which the father spoke sharply to him. On Thursday morning deceased was found lying unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was at once removed to hospital, where he never regained consciousness, and died five hours after admission. The verdict was "That the death of Tookaram Gainoo was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself."

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A correspondent writes:—Bombay has a right to learn that in the tidy new building in Frere Road, bearing a conspicuous signboard, marked "Seamen's Rest," a goodly company of sailors and others, met together on Thursday night and passed a very enjoyable evening from 7-30 to 10 o'clock. Chorus singing, edifying Gospel addresses, and liberal supplies of cake and tea forming the chief features of the entertainment. The meeting on this occasion said good-bye to Mr. James Morris of Bombay, who has been identified with these Thursday evening gatherings at the Seamen's Rest for nearly a year-and-a-half; and who is about to leave for England for a holiday. This worthy institution has for years been noted for its excellent "Free Tea" gatherings for seamen, and deserves the warm support of the Bombay community.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.—A inquest was held by the Coronor yesterday, at Copper Smith Street, Mazagon, respecting the death of Nowrojee Dadabhoy, a carpenter, employed in the B.I.S.N. Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon. He was ill for the last two years and was very weak. For the last six or seven days he took no medicine. He went to bed on Thursday night. At 1-30 yesterday morning he awoke his wife and told her that he felt very uneasy. He was then sitting on the floor, and after some time again called out to his wife, when she saw his throat cut, his bed covered with blood, and a razor in his right hand, the blade of which was covered with blood. A doctor was sent for, but he died almost immediately afterwards. The verdict was "That the death of Nowrojee Dadabhoy was caused by his having cut his throat with a razor when in an unsound state of mind."

A NEW GUZERATI DRAMA.—The Alfred Dramatic Club reproduced for the fifth time at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday evening last, their new Parsee social drama of "Gamreni Gori, or the Village Beauty," and the piece is to be repeated to-night. The house was overcrowded, many families who could not secure their seats beforehand having had to return disappointed for want of room in any part of the building. It has created quite a *furore* among the Parsees, as it has been composed by an experienced hand, Mr. B.N. Kabrajee, and interpreted in a pleasing style by the Alfred Club. Mr. Kabrajee, though not quite in the literary line like his well-known brother, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, has written several clever dramatic pieces and novels, well adapted to the habits and tastes of the Parsee community and the natives generally. He is also the editor of a Guzerati journal called the *Fursat*, that is leisure. The plot of the Gamreni Gori is extremey clever and humorous, and in every respect an instructive piece, as it portrays in a plain style the merits and shortcomings of Parsee social life. The simplicity of village life is contrasted with the gaiety and chicanery of a city, and yet a village cultivator triumphs with truth and honesty on his side over the grasping propensities of designing citizens. An English lady personates the village beauty, and with her admirable command over Guzerati speaks and sings in that language. The only drawback to this drama is that it is too long, and if some minor parts were eliminated, we believe it would have a long run on the stage. We recommend such of our readers as understand Guzerati to witness this performance to-night. The farce that follows keeps the audience in a highly laughable mood.

THE DUTCH MAN-OF-WAR ATJEH.

THE Dutch Man-of-War Atjeh, 3,000 tons, Commander J. C. Commys, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bushire, which port she left on the 9th inst. She has come here to coal, and will probably stay in harbour for about a week, after which she will proceed to Atchin, North Coast of Sumatra. The ship is manned by a crew of 473 men, 13 officers, and 6 midshipmen. She has 6 heavy guns, of 14 tons each, 8 guns of 6 inches bore, 20 quick firing and 6 landing guns. She left Uelder on 14th of October last since that time she has been cruising in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean, and near Rio, Capetown, Batavia, Colombo, and the Persian Gulf. She met some whales off the Straits of Ormuz. During the whole voyage she experienced strong east and N. E. winds. As soon as she dropped anchor the Atjeh fired a salute of 21 guns, which compliment was returned from the land battery firing a salute of a similar number of guns.

A STORY with a moral reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Simla. The other day a junior aide-de-camp on the Viceregal staff was asked by a lady at a picnic whether they would soon get to "Kissing Point"? The aide-de-camp is young and guileless—what A.D.C. is not—and the position was too much for him; so with one reproachful glance he blushed, stammered, and at last fled? The moral, of course, is that an aide-de-camp must possess some knowledge of Simla topography as well as of the art of love.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE "SLATER" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. RICHARDSON yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Edward Murray Slater, the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, stands charged, at the instance of Mr. Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, with defamation. Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the accused.

Mr. Walter David McKewan, examined by Mr. Craigie, said: I am Acting Agent of the Bank of Bengal. I recollect a conversation taking place on the 3rd April between the prosecutor and Mr. Slater. Hajee Abdool Latif Baladina was also present on the occasion. I was then sitting in the same room and at the same table as Mr. Slater. We were sitting at the same table with a book-shelf between us. On this occasion there was a conversation between Mr. Slater on the one hand, and the prosecutor and Hajee Abdool Baladina on the other. I am not able to say in detail what that conversation was. But I heard certain passages. I heard the conversation turn on the subject of the s. s. Tanjore. I heard Mr. Slater say distinctly to one or both that he would not listen to any proposal to offer any sum less than Rs. 5,000. Subsequently the conversation continued between the three persons. After that I heard them talking about the docking of the ship, but I am not able to swear what they said. The conversation came to an end, and the prosecutor left the room. Baladina left shortly after the prosecutor had left. After they left I had a conversation with Mr. Slater.

Mr. Craigie: What was the conversation?

Mr. Walker objected to the conversation being admitted in evidence, inasmuch as it took place behind the back of the prosecutor. The conversation had no bearing on the case.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Witness continuing said: Mr. Slater said that an arrangement had been come to, and they had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 if the ship was allowed to go to Jeddah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker: I always sit in the same room as Mr. Slater. The shelf on my table is generally full of books. I was not sitting at the table on this occasion to hear the conversation; it is my usual seat. I took no part in the conversation. I was attending to my own business. I cannot speak to anything the prosecutor and Baladina said. Mr. Slater spoke partly in English and partly in the vernacular. I cannot say if the prosecutor or Baladina ever promised to pay Rs. 5,000.

Hajee Abdul Latif Baladina, examined by Mr. Craigie, said:—I am a part proprietor of the s.s. Tanjore with the complainant. The Tanjore is mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal. The complainant and myself were very anxious to send the Tanjore to Jeddah. I had an interview with Mr. Slater on the subject of the Tanjore. The complainant was present at the time, and there was also another European gentleman, whose name I do not know, present. At that interview I had a conversation about a previous arrangement that had been made with Mr. Slater. The complainant did not take any part in the conversation. He was talking with Mr. Slater in the English language, which I do not understand. I talked to Mr. Slater in the Hindustani language. Mr. Slater said if the steamer was allowed to go to Jeddah, he would take Rs. 5,000. I said I would pay the amount. I do not remember if I said this to Mr. Slater in the presence of the complainant. I do not know if the complainant had then left. I was talking to the complainant at the interview. I do not recollect if I spoke to complainant about the five thousand rupees in the presence of the complainant.

Mr. Craigie applied to his Worship to allow him to cross-examine Baladina as he had proved to be a hostile witness.

Mr. Walker objected to that course being adopted.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Craigie to cross-examine Baladina, who appeared to him to be a hostile witness.

Witness in his cross-examination by Mr. Craigie repeated the statements made by him in his examination-in-chief, and proceeded to say: I told the complainant afterwards that I had promised to pay Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Slater, but the complainant declined to pay the amount. I will not swear that the complainant did not tell me what conversation took place between him and Mr. Slater in English. I am not prepared to swear that the complainant did not agree to pay Mr. Slater Rs. 5,000 in my presence. I had agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Slater from the earnings of the ship. The complainant was sitting by me at the time when I agreed to pay Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Slater. I do not remember if the complainant was then sitting or had left. The complainant said to me afterwards that he had agreed to pay Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Slater and not Rs. 5,000. Mr. Slater told me that the docking charges would be Rs. 2,000. He also said to me that as the ship was not docked, I would have to pay Rs. 5,000, and not Rs. 3,000. I cannot swear that the complainant was present when the above conversation took place between Mr. Slater and myself. Mr. Slater asked for Rs. 5,000 both from the complainant and myself. I agreed to pay the amount. I spoke to the complainant to pay the sum, but he declined to pay it.

Mr. Craigie: If the complainant had sworn in the witness-box that Baladina had not agreed to pay Rs. 5,000, was it or was it not a falsehood?

Witness: I spoke to the complainant about the money; I do not know if I said anything about Rs. 5,000.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday, the 29th instant.

THE BORAH RIOT CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Richardson delivered judgment in the case, the proceedings of which have already been reported in these columns in which Rahimtulla Heptulla, Buxoo Adam, and five others were charged with taking part in an unlawful assembly, and injuring one Itcharam Hurgovind, on the 8th February last.

Mr. Scott, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Chitty appeared for the first accused, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, for the second accused, the rest were undefended.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, stated that the assault committed by the accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5, at the instigation of Nos. 1 and 2, was proved beyond doubt by the evidence for the prosecution. Rahimtulla Heptoolla, the first accused, had hired accused No. 2, asking him to provide a gang of ruffians to assault the complainant. On the occasion of the 8th of February, Rahimtulla, with Buxoo and others, proceeded to the vicinity of the house of the complainant. On the arrival of Itcharam in his carriage, Rahimtulla went up to him, and recognising him ordered the accused persons to assault him. His Worship did not rely on the evidence adduced by the witnesses examined on behalf of the defence, which was put forth in order to show that the accused were not present on the occasion of the assault. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on the evidence, and sentenced each to a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HORRIBLE MURDERS ON THE RAJPUTANA LINE.

THE Bandikui correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—A most brutal murder was committed on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, at the 222nd mile on the main line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, between Falera and Hurnoda stations. A man of low caste, living near Sambhar, waylaid and literally butchered four women (his wife, a girl of about 14 years of age, her mother, aunt, and another old woman about 70 years of age), severing the head of his wife and almost the heads of the others. An old man would also have met with the same fate, but for the timely whistle of a goods engine which was leaving Fulera station at the time. The murderer gave him a cut on the head and ran away leaving him for dead. Driver Herron, of the goods train, on passing the spot, observed the bodies of the murdered women lying about and the old man motioning to him. He stopped and placed the man under the tree and went on to Hurnoda and telegraphed to the station-master and the police at Falera, who proceeded to the place at once and stopped an up goods train which was passing, and placed the bodies in an empty truck and had them taken on to the station. The brother of the murderer was a spectator of the whole scene, looking on while his brother was doing the murderous work. Most surprising of all was that the whole of the villagers of an adjacent village were looking on at the time, and made no effort to secure the man. I have since learnt that both the brothers have been apprehended by the police. I believe that as the murder was committed within the railway limits the men will be tried by the Commissioner at Ajmere.

IT is reported in one of the home papers that the Committee of the Canadian House of Commons appointed to investigate the charge of peculation against General Middleton during the north-west rebellion, say the General confiscated furs belonging to the half-breeds, in an illegal and improper manner.

BOMBAY is a dreadful place for loathsome beggars and hideous spectacles of suffering, writes the Lahore paper. There is a sad mixture of maimed and withered limbs and forms of leprosy, psoriasis and other dreadful disorders. With regard to the infectious nature of these diseases, we have nothing to say, but it must be exceedingly disagreeable for people who live in Bombay, unless they have grown hardened to it, to be confronted at nearly every corner by these repulsive specimens of suffering humanity.

PROBABLY few people are aware of the extent to which umbrellas are manufactured in England. Some idea of the trade in this direction may be found in the fact that the import of sticks alone is worth £300,000, while probably home-grown ones, to nearly the same value, are also used. Since silk became so cheap fourteen or fifteen years ago, this branch of manufacturing has received a considerable impetus, and England supplies, not merely a large home demand, but also the wants of those who seek protection from rain or sun in distant climes. In India, for instance, where the natives made their own umbrellas for centuries, using bamboo or cane for the frames, and often nothing better than varnished paper for the coverings, no less than two and a half million umbrellas are annually imported from this country. Since improved transport, facilities have been available, and cheap English articles have been offered, the making of umbrellas in the country districts of India, which used to employ large numbers, has almost entirely died out. For similar reasons there has been an enormous increase in the export of boots and shoes to India In 1879-80 England sent to Calcutta only 28,000 pairs, but in 1888-90 the quantity had risen to 130,000, or more than four times as much.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·709	S E	8	105·3	82·1	44	...	1·76	−1·56
Agra	29·6·2	S E	5	108·5	83·4	45	...	0·53	−0·92
Cawnpore	29·776	E	7	112·1	...	64	...	0·38	...
Allahabad	29·751	E N E	12	97·9	[illegible]	78	...	0·19	−0·96
Jhansi	29·657	S S E	5	110·5	83·9	50	...	0·71	−0·78
Jacobabad	29·598	Calm	...	114·8	79·3	5	...	0·07	−0·67
Kurrachee	9·701	W	21	90·7	77·8	78	...	0·04	−2·41
Ajmere	29·751	W	11	106·8	83·5	36	...	0·15	−1·01
Deesa	29·748	S S W	12	107·9	77·7	68	...	0·08	−0·42
Rajkote	29·802	W	13	105·9	74·2	81	...	0·05	−0·45
Neemuch	29·731	W N W	9	107·5	79·6	45	...	0·04	−0·87
Indore	29·764	N N W	6	105·9	78·0	37	...	0·04	−0·97
Saugor	29·655	W	11	106·9	82·7	21	...	0·51	−2·15
Jubbulpur	29·729	E N E	5	107·5	76·6	32	...	1·68	−1·34
Hoshangabad	29·730	W	5	105·5	83·1	31	...	0·56	−1·31
Khandwa	29·778	N W	13	109·2	82·3	34	...	0·92	−0·54
Raipur	29·647	W S W	8	108·8	83·5	36	...	0·80	−2·1
Nagpoor	29·6·0	N	4	110·7	87·0	25	...	0·5	−2·55
Amraoti	29·697	N N W	8	110·9	80·8	13	...	0·59	−1·59
Akola	29·78	N W	13	110·2	82·8	23	...	0·88	−1·17
Surat	29·807	W S W	10	105·2	7·0	72	...	...	−0·52
Malegaon	29·774	W S W	10	107·3	74·6	12	...	0·17	−1·61
Bombay	29·835	N N W	12	88·8	75·0	75	...	0·01	−0·85
Poona	...								
Sholapore	29·757	N W	8	108·7	75·0	24	...	0·62	−2·16
Ratnagiri	29·84	W	13	89·4	75·1	75	...	0·91	−1·10
Belgaum	29·84	W N W	1	98·8	67·3	55	...	2·35	−2·18
Goa	29·856	N W	4	85·0	8·0	96	...	0·05	−0·32
Carwar	29·86	N W	6	88·3	77·2	82	...	1·92	−1·95
Mangalore	29·874	N N W	3	90·3	75·9	75	...	6·81	+1·61
Calicut	29·861	N N W	8	91·8	76·5	71	0·02	11·96	
Cochin	...	Calm	M	90·5	77·6	83	...	15·68	−4·39
Bangalore	29·864	W	6	94·8	66·9	84	0·53	6·81	−1·13
Secunderabad	...							..	
Masulipatam	29·774	S	8	94·7	83·0	77	...	4·02	−5·41
Bellary	29·786	Calm	6	104·5	77·5	59	...	3·70	−0·32
Cuddapah	29·761	W	...	105·7	85·5	58	...	4·95	−3·21
Madras	29·792	S	11	87·3	78·0	72	...	15·39	−10·05
Coimbatore	...								
Trichinopoly	29·823	W S W	5	107·2	76·3	71	0·31	7·11	−7·20
Negapatam	29·815	S S W	6	101·1	73·8	69	...	19·07	−15·68
Colombo, 14	29·942	S W	7	88·5	77·5	67	...	39·93	8·30

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong. H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased throughout the whole of the Indian region. The fall has been rapid at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Masulipatam, Surat, Malegaon, and Sholapur, brisk at Agra, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, and Bombay, and moderate in the remaining places. The baric gradients are yet steep in Sind and Rajputana, and readings decreased from a high pressure area off the West Coast to a low pressure area in the Indus Valley. The weather to the eastwards of Raipur is very unsettled. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, southerly at Masulipatam and Madras, and north-westerly and west-south-westerly in many other places. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Khandwa, Akola, Ratnagiri and Madras and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at stations in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and also locally at Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Akola. The maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess of the mean of the season at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Belgaum and Surat, while the variations elsewhere are small. The highest maximum temperature readings were 115° at Jacobabad, 112° at Cawnpore. and above 100° at 21 other stations. Nights are very hot at Nagpur and Ajmere, and the lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are very small and irregular, and skies are getting more and more cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. Light local showers have fallen at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, but there have been none at any other observing station. Fine clear weather prevails in most districts, and strong winds will very probably blow in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces and also at some few other stations to the southwards of latitude 17° where the gradients are moderately steep. Conditions appear to be still lightly favourable for more light local rain on the Malabar Coast.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th May, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·788
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·78
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	305

* From midnight to midnight.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, H. Rowjee; 40 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons; 6 bales hemp, G. Kessowjee; 250 bales cotton, V. Soonderjee; 300 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 89 bales wool, J. Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 1050 cwts Myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 168 bales wool, Gunsee Kessowjee; 270 cwts coir yarn, D. Kessowjee; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 40 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Eton s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Sullamut s—1,200 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed; 50 bales cotton, J Dwarkadass; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co; 100 bales cotton, Premjee Mooridhar; 16 bales wool, P Jewraj; 35 bales cotton, D Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—8 cases nutmegs, D, Peerbhoy; 3,000 cwts wheat, N Purshotumdass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee; 28 bales goatskins, Hajee M Abba; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 case India rubber, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Huzara s—28 bales skins, W H Nebel and Co; 11 bales hides, &c, H Jamal; 30 cwts fishmaws, S Rahimbboy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aislaby s—80 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1,929 cwts linseed, 8 cwts gum, F Hurst, 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Huzara s—2,001 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Etolia s—3,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lochiel s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Romola s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 995 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 660 bales cotton, Thos H Moore, Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, 750 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 555 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,155 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Germania s—350 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Durmst and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 520 cwts horns, Volkart Bros; 999 cwts linseed Erusthausen and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Durham s—999 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lochiel s—175 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherly Hall s—300 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 270 cwt groundnuts, and 800 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

Nubia s—750 cwt gingellyseed, F L Batlibai and Co; 2 pots roza oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy 75 bales twist, K M S and W Co; 125 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 125 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Melpomene s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—75 bales twist T Mooljee. Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 25 bales twist, K M u and Co; 25 balet twist, N I Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—289 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

THE experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hill, though they have ended without any unpleasantness, save the paying of blackmail, should be a warning to travellers in the East. It is very rare, indeed, that travellers in the Arabian desert, on the confines of Palestine, are interfered with by marauding Bedouins. The worst case of this kind was the murder of Professor Palmer and Captain Gill by the Bedouins of the Sinai desert. But in their case the political disturbances of the time and the Arab sympathy for Arabi Pasha, accounted to a large extent for the crime. Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hill, captured by the Bedouins, have been released on payment of ransom. Most of the wandering Arabs in that region are miserably poor and easily cowed.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-6.

PICKINGS FROM HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

THE twelfth report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, just issued, teems with interesting facts relating to "finds" of papers possessing a marked antiquarian value. Perhaps the difficult task of arranging the mass might have been more successfully grappled with. The way in which a horrible word-picture by the geographer Hakluyt almost jostles a contemporary bit of art gossip about Sir Peter Lely—who is accused of making men "blacker, older, and moroser" in his pictures than his life—is not very happy, but is typical of the entire arrangement of the report. The greater the need, therefore, for a kind of process of "dips in the lucky bag," which, while by no means exhausting the store of good things indiscriminately jumbled together, shall yet be a partial picking out of the plums from the rich cake "our right trusty and well-beloved" Commissioners have prepared.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S LUMBER ROOM.

When investigating at Belvoir, Mr. Maxwell Lyte made an important find:—

In looking for the key of a lumberroom in which various papers of value were found, Mr. Lyte came across a key bearing a label with the words, "Key of old writings over stable." He accordingly repaired to the stables, which are at the bottom of the hill on which the Castle stands, and there, in a loft under the roof, discovered a vast mass of old papers. No one had entered the room for some years; a curtain of cobwebs hung from the rafters, and the floor was so covered with documents, piled to a height of three or four feet, that at first there was scarcely standing room. Over everything there was a thick layer of broken plaster and dirt, which made white paper undistinguishable from brown. In the course of the first half hour he found a holograph letter of Lord Burghley, a Military petition addressed to the Marquis of Granby, in the reign of George III., and a letter from Charles James Fox. At this stage a labourer was called in to assist in the manual work of separating the manuscripts from the printed matter, which consisted of pamphlets, almanacs, parliamentary papers, catalogues, and files of newspapers, coming down to the year 1820. This disturbance of the surface caused a horrible stench, and it soon became evident that the loft had been tenanted by rats, who had done lasting damage to valuable manuscripts by gnawing and staining them. Some documents had been reduced to powder, others had lost their dates or their signatures. The entire centre of a long letter in the hand of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, had entirely disappeared. Those that remained were of a very varied character. A deed of the time of Henry II. was found among some granary accounts of the eighteenth century, and gossiping letters from the Court of Elizabeth among modern vouchers. Letters to Henry Vernon of Haddon from the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, and Kings Edward IV. Richard III., and Henry VII., written on paper and folded very small, lay hidden between large leases engrossed on thick parchment.

TWO SETS OF "ANCIENT ENEMIES."

The brief reign of Richard III. provides the Belvoir collection with a letter under the royal sign manual, in which it is stated that certain "rebels and traitors," accompanied by his "ancient enemies of France and other strange nations," had left the Seine, and landed at Angle, near Milford Haven and calling upon Henry Vernon and two of his relations to attend him at once with a certain number of horsemen, according to promise. Soon afterwards, the new King, Henry VII., describes the Scots as his "ancient enemies," and mentions an insurrection in the north of England under the mysterious personage called "Robyn of Riddesdale.' In 1503 Henry Vernon was ordered to escort the King's daughter, Margaret, to Scotland, attired in his "best array," as it was thought unbecoming "that any mourning or sorrowful clothings should be worn or used at such noble triumphs of marriage." A list is given of the English knights and squires who accompanied the Princess on her journey to the Court of her future husband.

THE GOODNESS AND VIRTUE OF HENRY VIII.

From two holograph letters of Thomas Cromwell it appears that very soon after the fall of that Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Rutland (Lord Chamberlain to Anne of Cleves) wrote to the Lord Privy Seal of the day, saying that he had summoned to speak to his Royal mistress, soon after four o'clock in the morning with reference to the King's intention to divorce her. Seeing her "to take the matter heavily," he "desired her to be of good comfort," assuring her that Henry VIII. "was so good and virtuous a prince" that he desired nothing contrary to the law of God, the dictates of his conscience, and the quietness of the realm.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND ELIZABETH.

In the early part of the reign of Edward VI., Henry, second Earl of Rutland, was appointed Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marches adjoining Scotland, and many papers concerning his administration have been preserved at Belvoir. Among them are lists of the beacons in Northumberland, and of the officers and gentry of that county, detailed statements as to the munitions of war belonging to the English, and some careful plans of forts on the Scottish side of the frontier which were then held by the English. The second Earl of Rutland was appointed Lord President of the North in February, 1561, and several of the letters addressed to him in that capacity have been preserved. Among them are reports of the appearance of different ships which were supposed to be conveying Mary, Queen of Scots, from France to her own kingdom. The people on the coast of Yorkshire seem to have anticipated an invasion. In 1563, Thomas Randolph, the English Envoy to Scotland, gives a long description of the opening of the Parliament at Edinburgh. Writing of "the four virgins, maids, Maries, damosels of honour, or the Queen's minions," he says that "a fairer sight was never seen," and that they were followed by others "so wonderful in beauty" that no other Court could be compared to that of Scotland. He proceeds to relate how the corpse of the Earl of Huntly was brought into the Parliament house in a coffin, and set upright as if he were alive, and how he was there condemned of treason. He also tells how the "preachers" induced the unwilling Lords to determine that adultery should be accounted a capital offence, and describes the proceedings against the Bishop of St. Andrews for maintaining the mass. Speaking of the relations between Mary and Elizabeth, he says that their familiarity was "entertained by continual recourse of letters written in whole sheets of paper with their own hands, the one to the other, by continual messages," and the like, and he expressed a hope that the two would "live like good sisters and friends." Edward, third Earl of Rutland, who succeeded to that title in September, 1563, spent some months in France, in 1571. Soon after his return he engaged himself to Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Holcroft. When another lady attached to the Queen's household, Mary Shelton, announced her intention of marrying Elizabeth is reported to have proved herself "liberal both with blows and evil words."

THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF A PAST ERA.

The letter from Hakluyt, already mentioned, dated Paris, 1588, gives particulars of the war of the League, and describes some of the punishments offenders had to undergo:—

A steward was fastened arms and legs with great spike nails to a couple of trees, and so miserably ended his life; a page was broken alive every joint upon the wheel; an old gentlewoman was rolled in a vessel of nails, and afterwards either hanged or burned; a young maid was first extremely whipped, and afterwards condemned to pine away with a sufficient quantity of bread and water.

Then comes the case of a Burton-on-Trent surgeon, who procured an image of wax of "a maid with a garland on her head and a flower in her hand," intending to cause his mother-in-law and all her children, except his own wife, to waste away so that he might inherit their property.

A PASSION FOR RURAL RETIREMENT.

The bill for the divorce of John, Lord Roos, was pushed through an important stage in a peculiar way in January, 1667:—

"On Wednesday last," says one of his agents, "I got six-and-forty of the House of Commons to the Dog Tavern in the Palace Yard at Westminster. and gave them a dinner. where were present Mr. Attorney [General] and Mr. George Montagu . . . and as soon as they had dined we carried them all to the House of Commons, and they passed the bill, as the Committee, without any amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next day."

Neither this Lord Roos, nor his father John, eighth Earl of Rutland, took any prominent part in politics after the Restoration, and the former, from the time of his succession to the title in 1679 to that of his death in 1711, seems to have occupied himself mainly with local business, music, gardening, and horse racing. It is stated in Collins's "Peerage" that he affected "a rural life," and that "when he married his eldest son to a daughter of the Lord Russell, there was an article in the settlement that she should forfeit some part of her jointure if ever she lived in town without his consent," and some of the letters noticed in the Calendar show that he could hardly be induced to attend to his parliamentary duties or to present himself at Court.

Yet the Belvoir correspondence of his time gives many valuable illustrations of the social life of the second half of the seventeenth century.

Campden House and the surrounding estate, it seems, might have been bought in 1687 for £8,000! How the mouths of those who erect "eligible mansions" will water at such a statement!

THE PRE-BALFOURIAN PERIOD IN IRELAND.

Among Lord Salisbury's papers at Hatfield, those relating to Ireland are not numerous, though historically important. Sir Thomas Smith's endeavour to effect a plantation of English settlers on the forfeited lands in Ulster had ignominiously failed. A curious relic of it is found in a receipt given by his son, Thomas Smith, to Lord Burghley:—For the sum of £333 6s. 8d. for the maintaining of soldiers to the winning of his 20 ploughlands allotted to him in the north of Ireland, and for defence of the rest of the inhabitants in the Ardes, taken in hand to be won and peopled with the English nation by agreement with the said Thomas Smith.

The subsequent attempt of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, to effect a similar plantation in the same parts likewise failed. The Lord Deputy of Ireland (Lord Grey) is continually complaining of the lack of victuals and money for the troops. The spirit in which the work of repression was carried on is shown in what he writes on April 6, 1581:—

The little service in Munster I cannot altogether excuse; and yet my lord, there hath been more done than I perceive is conceived. For my part, without it be of some importance, I take no delight to advertise of every common person's head that is taken off; otherwise, I could have certified of a hundred or two of their lives ended since my coming from those parts; but indeed some hindrance is brought to the greater service that the garrisons would not remain in some of the places appointed first of, by reason that their victuals could not be as readily conveyed to them as was hoped of.

In another letter Lord Grey speaks of the great need of money; "without ready coin I put not one bit of meat into my mouth, nor feed my horses." He refers also to the "not overhastiness" of her Majesty to afford the supply.

LORD BURGHLEY AND BUXTON WATER.

There are notices of the plague in Westminster, Stamford, Cambridge, London, and St. Albans. Sir William Fleetwood, the Recorder of London, writes to Burghley, under date 22nd October 1578, that he has been in Buckinghamshire since Michaelmas, "because he was hardly troubled every day with such as came to him, having plague sores about them, and, being sent by the Lords (of the Council) to search for lewd persons, in sundry places he found 'dead corses' under the table, which surely," as the Recorder quaintly remarks, "did greatly amaze him." The Earl of Leicester writes a pleasant letter to Lord Burghley, from Buxton, saying that he and his brother observe their physician's order diligently, and find great pleasure both in drinking and bathing in the water. He thinks it would be good for Burghley, but not if he takes great journeys abroad ten or twelve miles a day, and uses liberal diet with company dinners and suppers, as he is said to have done at his previous visit. They take another way, dining two or three together, now Lord Pembroke is there, having but one dish, or two at most, and taking the air afoot or on horseback moderately. The virtues of Buxton water are celebrated in two or three letters. Leicester tells Burghley that her Majesty wills him to write earnestly to his lordship to send her a tun of Buxton water in hogs heads, which are to be thoroughly seasoned with the water beforehand.

SOME OF THE CELEBRITIES REFERRED TO.

Tallis, the musician, Roger Ascham's widow, and Martin Frobisher, are mentioned in "other documents of interest" collected at Hatfield, but in what way is not stated. A noteworthy utterance occurs further on: "a thing impossible it is for Irish ministers and English laws to accord well together." Among the Countess of Donoughmore's papers is a bishop's claim for promotion on the ground of having preserved the borough by making 40 new freemen in the midst of the greatest obloquy and newspaper abuse (for our majority was only 19) and returned two members recommended by Government.

The name of "Single-Speech Hamilton" also occurs; Dugdale tells how he worked for "little less than twelve hours" a day while preparing his "Baronage of England" in 1667; later, the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, David Garrick, William Windham, Pitt, George III., Burke, and many others, are indicated as pivots of attraction; but the limits of space will not at present permit further reference to the passages in the report concerning them.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE INCOME TAX.

THE Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday (23rd ult.) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the bankers and merchants of London, and others. The company numbered over 300. The loving cup having gone round, and the usual loyal toasts and the toasts to the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces having been honoured, the Lord Mayor rose to propose the toasts of the evening—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer." He referred to Mr. Goschen's early representation of the City in Parliament, and spoke in warm terms of the affection with which the City regarded him. They had long memories and grateful hearts, he said, in the City, and there, at least, Mr. Goschen would always find a hearty welcome.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was greeted with hearty cheering as he rose to reply, said he had always been received most kindly by those whom he might call his victims. It used to be the custom to hold their hospitable banquet before the introduction of the Budget, and then it behoved the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in spite of the expanding atmosphere of after-dinner rhetoric, to be somewhat reticent and mysterious. But the position had its advantages. The key was still in Pandora's box, and the income taxpayers might have had some prospective boon, instead of certain disappointment. But before these income taxpayers, so many of whom he was glad to see present, condemned him, let them remember what he had done. When he first came to the Exchequer there was no surplus, but he felt very strongly that an income tax of 8d. was scarcely justified by equity, and he took the step of risking his reputation for financial administration by tampering with the Sinking Fund and remitting a penny in the pound of income tax. He even proposed to justify the course on other grounds also, but in his first year he reduced the income tax from 8d. to 7d. Then came the next year, and the income tax stood at 7d. There was no surplus large enough for the reduction of a penny, but he felt that 7d. was not justified in equity, and he imposed taxes to the extent of almost two millions to take off a second penny from the income tax.

They scarcely knew the difficulties which surrounded a Chancellor of the Exchequer. He came into conflict with a powerful body, the Stock Exchange, on whom he imposed one tax, a tax on what were called "fugitive securities," and for thus assailing them received their antagonism, and their imprecations. In the same way he assailed the drinkers of champagne. These taxes being imposed, however, the income tax was reduced from 7d to 6d., a reduction of twopence in the two years. Then came the third year. An effort was required that year to place the navy on a more satisfactory footing. Additional taxation had to be imposed, and he showed that he was as ready as any Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose the necessary taxation for the purposes. The ordinary proceeding, the traditional proceeding, was to put the screw on the income tax; but so strongly was he impressed by the conviction that the income tax should not be used in every emergency to help the Chancellor of the Exchequer out of his troubles, he did not do it, and by refusing established the principle that it was not the income tax to which they should have recourse on such occasions. In the third year, therefore, he refrained from the usual course of raising the income tax. The letters he had received from payers of income tax showed that they had not long memories and grateful hearts like the citizens of London. Their feelings were exhibited in an anonymous letter he had received, with these simple but piquant words, "Damn your tea and currants." He had wished to bring home to their minds the principle on which he had acted in this matter, feeling that during the time he had presided at the Exchequer he had not been unmindful of their claims. He fully acknowledged their claims. They had great claims; but he would make a combinaton, or, if they pleased, a conspiracy, with them for the future. The prosperity of the public purse depended on the activity, the prudence, and the wisdom of the merchants and bankers of London. Let them give him a surplus next year, and they would then see how he would dispose of it. The Government knew what its duty was, and they would endeavour to inspire a confidence under which they would be enabled to carry on their trade without fear of foreign competition.

DO LADIES HINDER THE SHOPMAN'S BUSINESS?

THOSE who have observed the habits of ladies when they "shop," writes a home paper, know that this brief word frequently includes not merely the purchase of goods particularly required, but also the critical inspection of the shopkeepers' whole stock-in-trade. Recognizing this fact, certain long-headed tradesmen of New York have now ordained that "shoppers," as distinct from "buyers," must, before entering their establishments, take tickets, price fivepence, at the door. How this arrangement will work only practical experience can prove. Certainly, it seems a high-handed interference with the time-honoured privilege of surveying the choicest silks and satins before concluding with an order for a yard and a half of calico at a penny-three-farthings. But, on the other hand, we incline to think that there are ladies who set sufficient store upon that high privilege to be prepared to pay for it.

That the same kind of trouble exists in English shops was the opinion of a *Pall Mall* reporter who visited a number of the best-known West-end drapery shops, and interviewed the managers and shop-walkers.

"It would never do for me to say exactly what I know," said the manager of a large house in Oxford-street; "but I don't mind telling you that a good deal more of the time of our assistants is wasted by ladies asking useless questions, and requesting to see things they do not want, than would be lost if they knew, before they came in, exactly what they did require. But then, of course, you must understand that part of our business is to show goods, to try to persuade ladies to buy that which they don't want, and an assistant who was not a good hand at palavering would not be worth his salt."

"Male assistants are the best salespeople," said the manager of a well known dress goods shop in Conduit-street, "because they are quicker at finding out the weak spots in a lady's character, and work upon them. A lady assistant judges others by herself, and thinks her taste is best, and often in consequence loses a customer; whereas a man, while his taste may differ, will pretend to agree, gradually bringing his customer round to his views and selling his goods."

"The worst lady customers," said a draper in Oxford-Street West, "are the 'samplers' or 'sample hunters,' but an experienced hand knows one directly, and avoids her if possible. They really do not intend to buy anything, but are only getting samples for patchwork or fancy work, and always go out of the shop without spending a penny. There are lots of them about, and they waste more time than I can estimate. There are also ladies who will make our assistants pull down all our most expensive patterns and then purchase some cheap goods and ask us to send them home. These of course are more bother than they are worth. But we always have to take into consideration the fact that they advertise us, and you must remember that one good customer out of ten bad ones pays for all the time and trouble expended over the nine."

An American lady who was shown the paragraph above quoted said:—"Oh, yes, I well remember one Christmas time that Macy's in New York charged ten cents for admission to their store, which is like Whiteley's here. It was holiday time, the store was one great show, and a great many people went in merely to look around and buy nothing. They interfered so with the real customers that Macy's found it necessary to put some kind of stop to it, and so charged ten cents admission; but then every purchaser of goods was refunded the entrance fee."

"HOSPITAL" tells this story in illustration of the method in which the distinction between the Chinese physician and the Chinese doctor is resolutely maintained:—A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow, which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for, and, modestly requesting his fee should be paid in advance, he broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point imbedded in the wretched man's body. He refused to extract it because, said he, medical etiquette forbid it; the man was clearly one for a physician, since the arrow was inside the body.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perozshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona, will re-open on 5th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single Gentlemen or married Couple. Rooms airy and comfortable. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medows Street, Top Floor.

1,000,000 BRIEFMARKEN COUVERT, POSTKARTEN, etc. KAUFT E. HAYN, Naumburg (Saale) Deutschland.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new SPRINGS replaced, the same guaranteed for two months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanille, Mango, Peaches, and Raspberry. Also Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Re. 1 ans. 8 per lb ; to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

OUR TEA SET of 27 Pieces for Rs. 6-14 has become a general favourite. All who see it like it. Any Broken Pieces may always be replaced for a mere trifle. The Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOOK OUT for the ALFRESCO at the TOWN HALL, Grounds, and Circle Gardens on the 23rd. Great attractions! Excellent Music! Dancing, etc., etc. Admission Re. 1-0-0.

CRICKET BATS.—Cook's Magic, Rs. 12 ; Dark's Cork Handle, Rs. 12 ; Star, Rs. 11 ; Lilywhite's Spring, Rs. 14-8 ; Jeffries' Spring, Rs. 13 ; Ayre's Rs. 8-4 ; Cobbett's, Rs. 10 ; Duke's, Rs. 8-4 ; Page's, Rs. 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER for a first-class Tailoring Establishment in Madras. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MOSES & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET APARTMENTS and a COTTAGE in a healthy and central locality in Poona. Address "Carmen," care of Postmaster, Poona.

TO LET from 1st July, for six months.—A fine,cool and large furnished Bungalow, Parel Road, on moderate terms. Also on sale a Victoria, Horse and Harness, and a Dog-cart, Horse and Harness. Apply to "39," care of this paper.

TO LET.—A newly-built storeyed BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply at the premises, or at No. 6, Hornby Row to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah. Westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—Situated in the Coolest part of the Fort. Monsoon Rates Reduced Greatly. For terms, &c., apply to MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON,

RAMPART ROW AND MALABAR HILL,

will visit Mhow from the 9th to the 18th inst.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUMMARY SUIT No. 50 OF 1888.

JUGMOHUNDAS VUNDRAWANDAS, Assignee of CHAPA LALA, GOMA LALA, VUNA SELLA and SELLA CHAPA ....Plaintiff.

vs.

JUMNADASS VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM...Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of December, 1888, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Defendant Jumnadass Vussonjee Purshotum should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 812-1-3 for debt and Rs. 60-1-0 for costs which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 872-5-3 by monthly instalments of Rs. 30, in default of payment of one instalment execution to issue for the whole amount which may then be due.

And whereas by a warrant for sale, dated the 22nd day of August 1889 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages or building built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at King Lane within the Fort, Assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 9, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 175, and New No. 5570 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Goculdass Dewjee, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Defendant and bearing street No. 11, on or towards the north by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and on or towards the south by the King Lane.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1890, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right tittle and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree and further costs when taxed.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are suposed to be liable.

(1) The claim of the Collector of Bombay as follows :—

On account of valuation for 12 5-9 squre yards encroached upon by the party at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard as double single rate being Rs. 20 per square yard	Rs. 502-3-7
Ditto arrears of rent for ditto for the year 1889-90 at 22 reas per square yard per annum as double single rate being 11 reas per square yard per annum	Rs. 0-11-1
Ditto on account of 7 3-9 squnre yards at 18 pies per square yard per annum for 18:9-90........	Rs. 0-11-0
	Rs. 503-9-8

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to become purchaser of the property.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest taerein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior puchaser.

For futher information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON

Attorneys for Plaintiff's Assignee.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION

of these Goods are now being offered at

ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,

CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT

ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.

SPECTACLES vs. BLINDNESS.

THE symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from Ignorance or feeling of difference the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight often resulting in blindness.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGE NS IN INDIA.

OFFICES: 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta,
20 and 21, Mount Road, Madras,
And 20, Tyndale Place, London, N.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of 1039 BAGS of WHEAT, LINSEED, TEEL, &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Thanna Street, Wari Bunder, in the godown belonging to the Hon'ble Justice Telang by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gheila Megraj, an Insolvent, 1039 bags of Wheat, Linseed, Teel, &c., will be sold in convinient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF SERVANTS' QUARTERS ATTACHED TO THE OLD HOSPITAL IN MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Captain W. J. Lister, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction on Tuesday the 20th May 1890, at 2 p.m. on the promises, all the materials of the servants' quarters attached to the old Hospital in compound of the Marine Lines.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE HINDUSTAN MILL, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Secretary Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

A quantity of water-damaged cotton lying on the premises of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ld., Byculla.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. will sell by Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture and fittings. Comprising centre, side and pier tables, chiffoniers, cabinets, whatnots, teapoys, bookshelves, couches, chairs, almirahs, wadrobes, cupboards, dressing and washing tables, glasses, cots, sideboards, Iron safes, a tricycle, platedware, table and other lamps, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE OF ILLUMINATION FITTINGS.

On the Esplanade between the Gymkhana and the Government Stables. TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m. All the illumination fittings comprising variegated and colored glass lamps, lanterns, burners, lamp posts, planks, bamboos, strings, &c. &c., used for the illumination during the recent visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Eton, 1,745 tons, Captain E Newcomb, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain E Groat, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Netherby Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain H W Gavin, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 32 chests of opium, and 46 deck passengers. She brought in tow the s s Iran from Busreh.

THE steam-ship John Sanderson, 2,136 tons, Captain W Smith, arrived in harbour yerterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 4,077 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ruttonjee Ramonjee and Co.

THE barque Lioness, 511 tons, Captain W. H. Bobinson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vesselr is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana 2,025 tons Captain R S S Maclachlan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the, following passengers :—Mr C C Elwis, Mrs Windsor, Mr W Lansdale, Mr C D L Prayers, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons Captain J Sknner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persain Giulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 24 chests opium and the following passengers :—Surgeon, T W Brown, Mr A W Nikalpant, Mr M Bhodunjee and one lady, Mr H Kennedy, Mr and Mrs C E Butler Mr. Isaac Alli and wife, one native officer and 25 men of Marine Battalion, one hospital assistant, Mr M Isaac Alli, and 139 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Agra	2133	Grieve	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Malacca			C	B & P S N Co.
,, Taif	878	Shumacker..	D	Hajee Cassum.
,, Drachenfels.		....	E	Glade & Co
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennics......	F	Mackintosh& Co.
,, Longstone ..	1515	Thompson ..	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sullamut.....	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Elton	1745	Newcomb ..	O	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias		J Mackintosh & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera		....		Shepherd & Co.
,, Bheema		....		....
,, Krishna......		....		......

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W&A Graham & Co
,, Yermania ..	1948	Thomas	6	W&A Graham & Co
,, Orion	1833	Vidos	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Melpomene.	1936	Valluschnig.	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Asia	1139	Wilson......	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Busheer......	538	Rothwell......	10	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Etolia	2081	Gill......	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Germania ..	1948	Thomas	16	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Romola	1392	Merrifield ..	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	J Sanderson (s)	Smith	Liverpool, April 15.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, May 11.
	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Busreh, May 1.
	Iran (s)......	Nacoda	Busreh, May 1.
	Atjeh	Commys	Bushire, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Clio (s)......	Rea	Hull.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Drachenfels (s) ...	Groat	Hamburg&Bremen.
	Eton (s)	Newcomb ..	Liverpool.
	Sirdhana (s)	Maclachlan..	Calcutta, &c.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)...	Atkinson......	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Netherby Hall, Gavin, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

Steamer Busheer, Rothwell for Marmugoa.

The steamer Asia began to load yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Peshwa s..........	Edge..........	Rangoon, May 5.
	C. of Kinross ship.	Lloyd	Liverpool, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

May 12—Steamers Culna, Clive, and ship Palgrave.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2133 City of Agra (s), Grieve.
1746 Eton (s), Newcombe.
2414 Sullamut (s), Webber.

FOR LONDON.

2383 Coromandel (s), Reeves.

FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.

1336 Huzara (s), Campbell.

FOR HAVRE & LIVERPOOL.

2510 Indrapura (s), Megill.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2319 Nubia (s), Knox.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

2139 Netherby Hall (s), Gavin.

FOR GENOA.

2131 Durham (s), Mathias.

FOR HULL.

1515 Longstone, (s), Thompson.

FOR ANTWERP.

1800 Aislaby (s), Dennis.
2081 Etolia (s), Gill.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1496 Clan Maclean (s), Roberts.
1948 Germania (s), Thomas.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1399 Lochiel (s), Cowan.

FOR HAMBURG.

1459 Drachenfels (s), Groot.
1393 Romola (s), Merrifield.

FOR CHINA.

1947 Melpomene (s), Valluschnig.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1739 Arbib Brothers (s), Wiseman.

FOR BANGKOK.

500 Queen of England, Spence.

FOR PICKED PORTS.

1998 Gulf of Mexico (s), Allan.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

1453 Inchulva (s), Heinbury.

FOR ADEN.

1611 Assam (s), Crewe.
1589 Siam (s), Weighell.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1912 Ladakh, Thomas.

UNFIXED

SHIP.

975 Suffolk, Brooks.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
I. M. S. Investigator, Hoskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Percival.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeves.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

April 21 Brindisi (s), 2129 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
26 Nizam (s), 1615 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O. Left Colombo, May 13.
May 2 Gwalior (s), 1602 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O. Left Penang May 10.
4 Maple Branch (s), 1735 tons, from Batoum.
6 Bormida (s), 1474 tons, Hongkong.
2 Imperator (s), 2441 tons, from Trieste, Lloyds. Left Aden May 14.
9 Clyde (s), 2198 tons, from Brindisi, P. and O. Left Aden May 13.
Clitus (s), 1588 tons, from Mauritius.
Glengoil (s), 1934 tons, from Colombo.
Victoria (s), 1531 tons, from Rangoon.
Wuotan (s), 1041 tons, from Akyab.
Bokhara (s), 1697 tons, from Aden, P. and O.
Boma (s), 1609 tons, from Table Bay

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY, 16.

Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms A C G, on leave, from Bangalore.
Jones, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Chatterton, Col, Beng, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Dennys, Lieut, Bo Marine Batt, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

May 16.

Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms, A C G, on leave, to England.

CALENDAR.—MAY 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... May 19th, 1h. 9·9m. a.m.
First Quarter .... ,, 27th, 3h. 25·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	Sholapore S. and W. Co., 3 p.m.	5 25	6 27	10 38m 10 26 a	4 2m 4 30 a
Sun. 18	Sunday after Ascension. English mail expected per s. s. Clyde.*	5 25	6 28	11 19m 11 1 a	4 38m 5 12 a
Mon. 19	Municipal Election of a Councillor Municipal Office, 5 p.m.	5 25	6 28	11 58m 11 11 a	5 13m 5 51 a
Tues. 20	....	5 24	6 28	 0 35 a	5 46m 6 28 a
Wed. 21	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Treacher and Co., (Fort Premises), 4-30 p.m.	5 24	6 29	0 17m 1 11 a	6 17m 7 3 a
Thr. 22	....	5 24	6 29	0 51m 1 16 a	6 46m 7 37 a
Fri. 23	Grand Alfresco Entertainment. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Coromandel.	5 24	6 29	1 23m 2 21 a	7 14m 8 13 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 11 p.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 12th May 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91...	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 10th May 1890	3,524,300
Balance to be remitted from 11th May 1890 to 31st March 1891........	11,464,700

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

BAR Silver was ⅛d. per oz. higher in London yesterday, at 47⅜d ; and Rupee securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours, and ½ per cent. in 4½ per cents. at £76¼. and £79, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅛, owing to money being rather easier again. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 108½. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, is corrected to 1s. 5½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday showed an increase of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, which stood at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent. and the Market rates of discount are given as 1⅞ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅜ for six months' sight Indian Bank paper, to which they were reduced the day before yestesday. The Specie shipments are not wired.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats steady ; but the total sales only reached 7,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 East Indian. Spot Mid.-American remained at 6⅛d. per lb., and quotations for Surats come unchanged, excepting that "Fully Good" Broach was 1-16d. per lb. lower at 5⅛d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions at 6 7-16d. for May deliveries, and 6⅛d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

At 11 15-16 cents for Ready Mid.-Uplands, and 11·94 cents for August Futures quotations in New York were unaltered yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales ; and the total figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts.	2,000	1,400	4,000
Five days' do.	11,000	11,100	23,400
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,579,000	5,440,300	5,315,400

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day, but business has been upon a moderate scale, the total purchases having aggregated under 2,000 bales, consisting of Cutchi, at Rs. 179 ; Pachora, at Rs. 180 ; Wadwan, at Rs. 193-96 ; Veraval, at Rs. 155-91 ; Akote, at Rs. 200 ; Bengals, at Rs. 192 ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210 per candy, Prices have been quoted as yesterday for all descriptions.

WHEAT.—A decidedly quiet feeling has come over this market to-day, and only a small business has been transacted ; but prices show no change.

SEEDS have been steady, transactions having been moderate, and at the basis of previous rates for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,249	bales.
Wheat	49,518	cwts.
Linseed....................	12,150	,,
Rapeseed	5,846	,,
Gingelly	2,500	,,
Poppy Seed....................	3,724	,,
Groundnuts	1,165	,,
Castor Seed	2,898	,,

FREIGHTS are firm ; but business is checked by the high rates asked. The "Hurworth" (s), has been fixed for early June, at 20s. per ton for Port Said for orders, and the "Maple Branch" (s), for the same loading, for one direct port, at 19s. per ton. The "Eiffel Tower" (s), has been berthed for this month's loading for Dunkirk, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning, with one drawer of Demand at 1s. 5 29-32d. and three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s. 6 1-16d., at which rates business for the mail was done. The Market closed very firm, Bank Telegraphic having been sold at 1s. 5 29-32d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	... 1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
France ,, ,,	...1·90	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a stronger feeling to-day, and an advance in rates has been established. Fours for cash were quoted in the earlier part of the day at 103 1-16, and the coming account at 103⅛, while for the June settlement 103 3-16 became the rate ; but at closing an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these rates was named. 105¼ is now the nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES continue a good market, with prices generally unchanged. A few transactions in Mill Scrip are reported to-day, at rates which in most cases favoured sellers, and we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough ; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit, and Queen ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay; Munmar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower ; but New Indian have advanced Rs. 2½ per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera..............................	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8½ ,, ,, ...	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅞d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5½d. c. p.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes............	89¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¼
4½ per cent. ,, ...	79
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver..............................	47⅜d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £ 22,000,000, decrease, £ 100,000 ; public deposits, £ 6,000,000 ; decrease £2,100,000 ; other deposits, £ 26,300,000, increase, £ 1,800,000 ; other securities, £ 21,000,000, increase ; £ 100,000 ; notes and gold, £13,700,000 ; increase, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, 18TH MAY, 1890.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Hymns 150, 318 and 301.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 292 and 28.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 300, 147 and 177.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 148, 301 and 304.
The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—G. W. Sawday, of Mysore.
8 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service. Soldiers and Sailors, specially invited.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Sawday.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—G. W. Clutterbuck.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH. (Opposite the Main Entrance to Prince's Dock.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Mattins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 5, 149 and 147.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 147 and 370.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. C. Gilder.—Hymns 201 and 189.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by the Bishop —Hymns 219, 240 and 365.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

On Sunday next there will be special collections at Christ Church, Byculla, in aid of Holy Trinity Church, the new Church in connection with the Indo-British Institution.

The Sermon in the morning will be preached by the Rev. C. Gilder, in the evening by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

Help is needed for the furniture and equipment of the Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. (BOWEN CHURCH, Apollo Bunder.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. E. Robinson, pastor. Divine Service on Sunday.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Bible Reading and Prayer—Meeting on Wednesday.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 146, 292, and 300.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 223, 226 and 373.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 217, 219 and 253.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 63, tune 130.
Hymns.—194, 275 and 192.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON-BRYANT—May 11, at Woodstock, Naini Tal, the wife of F. Beadon-Bryant, D. C. Forests, of a daughter.

EMMERY—May 14, at "The Cedars," Ootacamund, the wife of Fred. W. Emery, of "The Shrubbery," Nungumbaukum, Madras, of a daughter.

ROWLEY—May 8, at Agra, the wife of J. Rowley, S.M.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MINNIKEN—At Simla, Marietta Forrest, the infant daughter of George and Harriette Minniken.

SHAH—April 14, at Calcutta, Mohamed Abraham Shah, of the Mysore family, aged 28.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

THE chapter in the "Problems of Greater Britain" in which Sir Charles Dilke deals with current controversies in India is a curious medley of suggestions, from which neither the Congress party nor those who are opposed to them will derive much benefit. Sir Charles Dilke candidly confesses that when he writes of India he does so agreeing with neither of the great parties who hold strong views upon the subject. He differs from what may be called the official party, because he believes it to be out of the question that India should long remain under a paternal Government, controlled neither by native opinion nor by the House of Commons. He differs on the other hand from the Congress people, because he is absolutely at issue with them as to the necessity of a large expenditure upon the army and the defence of the frontier. He might have added that he differs from them, though the grounds of his difference seem somewhat to shift now and again, in regard to the means by which they propose to bring native opinion to bear upon the operations of government. It is evident, indeed, that Sir Charles Dilke places the defence of India first and foremost among the problems of this part of Greater Britain. In order to make sure of that paramount object being attained, he is disposed to make experiments in the interior of India which, in our opinion, would add little to its social peace, and would have small effect upon its external strength. More than once he gives way to the cry raised by an ill-informed writer in the *Times* five years ago as to the armies of the Native States. He sees in them a danger to the British peace which those of us who live near at hand, and know something of the quality as well as of the strength of these forces, have not yet been able to realise. He urges not only that these armies should be reduced, but that the tribute paid by the Native States should be increased in consideration of the greater burden that the defence of the Empire now imposes upon us. Doubtless it would be within our strict right to make such a demand. The treaties of alliance which the Marquis of Wellesley made with the Nizam and the Peishwa, at the beginning of the century, embodied the principle that we had a right to call upon our allies to contribute in their arms and in their substance to defence against their foes and ours. But the presence of the British Government in India was not then, as it is now, of itself a pledge of the peace and security of the States sheltered under the Paramount Power ; and any specific claim now made upon them to contribute to their own defence would be a sign of weakness, and would certainly be provocative of distrust. Apart from this point Sir Charles Dilke's suggestions in regard to the Native States are provokingly vague. One might think in reading them that the writer had had Mr. Allan Hume speaking into one ear and Sir Lepel Griffin into the other, and that the peculiar notions of the two had somehow become mingled in his mind. Thus he hints in one paragraph at the advisability of a larger area of Indian territory falling under native rule ; in another he favours putting down the separate military forces of the Native States, and the summary treatment of corrupt judges and tyrannous officials. On the whole, it seems likely that if Sir Charles Dilke were ever to go to the India Office or to Simla, the foreign policy of the Government of India would be exceedingly variegated.

In all that relates to the spirit in which latter-day movements in India should be regarded, Sir Charles Dilke offers counsels of tolerance and of wisdom. It is permissible to reasonable people to take any coherent view that they chose of the Congress and its doings. But though it has more than once been indiscreet, it has not yet made itself ridiculous. Ridicule in such a case brings argument to an end, and this is a movement the leaders in which have thus far shown no passion and little prejudice. For aught we know they are as amenable to the ordinary processes of reason as those who hold that invective and contempt are the only weapons by which its progress can be stayed. Sir Charles Dilke's observations upon this point are admirable. "There is so much reason," he says, "to think that the Congress movement really represents the cultivated intelligence of the country that those who ridicule it do harm to the imperial interests of Great Britain, bitterly wounding and alienating men who are justified in what they do, who do it in reasonable and cautious form, and who ought to be conciliated by being met half-way." The more open-minded of the official class are showing an increasing disposition to treat the matter in this spirit. Mr. Lee-Warner, towards whom native politicians have shown rather more distrust than he deserves, has pointed out to his order a much more reasonable way of regarding the Congress than the ways of ridicule and contempt. It depends very much upon those who stand outside the movement whether or not a hopeless incompatibility shall be established between the Congress and the official class. It requires some courage on the part of an English statesman to insist that while our first duty in India is to defend the country against anarchy and invasion, our other great duty is "to learn how to live with what is commonly called the Congress movement, *viz.*, the development of that new India which we ourselves have created." It is on those terms alone that New India can be kept from a hopeless and distracting search after chimeras. Mr. Lee-Warner, in inviting instead of repelling a larger and a freer expression of Indian opinion, has taken the course along which the interests of Government can best be promoted, for there is surely not an administration in India which would not rather administer and legislate even in the sometimes distracting light of Congress criticism than in the darkness which the present constitution of the Indian legislature has done so little to relieve. We wish that Sir Charles Dilke, who has endeavoured to look at the subject from every point of view, had indicated what particular method of illumination he deems most suitable. Here, unfortunately, he presents us only with bold allegations and suggestions of distrust. He warns us against "the complacent British belief in the existence of an absolute best in Government, combined with the possession of the best in our own constitution." The warning is necessary, because the British democracy are showing an increasing disposition to believe that there is but one form of government which is indispensable and suitable for every race of men at every stage of political development, that form of government being the English representative system. A warning against that belief is furnished in the example of Russia, where, as Sir Charles Dilke reminds us, the popular party is opposed to representative institutions. Sir Charles Dilke very fairly remarks that the National Congress does not ask for them, though we are not sure that it will be possible to say that much longer while the Congress delegates in England are claiming that the principle "no taxation without representation" shall be borrowed from the English constitution. The general development of the representative system for local purposes is the most that Sir Charles Dilke would be prepared to concede. This, if we understand him aright, he would include in some large plan for the federation of provincial governments, in the control of which the best native talent of an aristocratic type would be associated. Had Sir Charles Dilke found his way into the Subjects Committee of the Bombay Congress, he would doubtless have been challenged to put his suggestions in the form of a Bill. In that case we might have had a clearer conception of what his ideas are.

The respective claims of selection and of election for the Legislative Councils have by this time been abundantly discussed. Sir Charles Dilke abruptly parts company with the Congress when he declares that much is to be said for the system of selection of the best native talent as suitable to the present condition of development reached by India, in contrast with the elective system, of the working of which upon a large scale there has been but little example in Asia. He adds that any purely elective system may be found to be unfair to the large Mahomedan community, an objection in which he seems to have anticipated certain not uninfluential protests which have lately been formulated in Upper India. Against this it has to be said that although by selection the Government might choose as good men as a carefully constituted electorate would choose for itself, we have to think not only of the merits of the Councillors chosen, but of the view that the public would take of their actions. It is true that in our municipal experience we have not been without experience of phenomenal and even capricious independence on the part of Government nominees. But such cases are exceptional, and the public would often be deprived of a temptation to distrust the Legislative Council if it were debarred from complaining that its decisions were the decisions of a body of Government nominees. The objection that the Mahomedans would be unduly out-numbered under an elective system might be met in various ways. The Government would retain to itself the right to nominate at least half the Council, and herein ample opportunity would be provided for redressing any injustice that the electorate might have done to the Mahomedans. Whether the method of choice were that of selection or of election strict limitations would have to be observed in estimating the value of such representation as might be supplied. It is not to Parliamentary institutions alone in India that Sir Charles Dilke's observation applies that the vast majority of the people would not find their lot improved by a system which would commit their interests to the people of the towns, intelligent, and rapidly improving in European education, but having in many matters an interest opposed to that of the far larger rural class. This Sir Charles Dilke predicates solely of the Parliamentary system. It would apply equally well to any system that might be devised, no matter whether it were the free and unfettered device of Government or of the Congress itself. Who then can be looked to to represent the interests of rural India in the Councils of the future? Sir Charles Dilke tells us a good deal about the temperament and the qualifications in character and intellect of the official class. He has been three times in India, and he supplements his own experience by quoting freely from such writers as M. Darmesteter, Baron Hubner, M. Leroy Beaulieu, and M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, the last named of whom has translated Aristotle, but has never been to India. The conclusion to which these writers come is that the English official in India is wanting in sympathy, and that the people respect him, but that they do not love him. Yet it has never been alleged that the native higher officials are bound by ties of sympathy to the people who are under their charge, and we are not aware that any greater love is lost between, say, the Brahmin mamlatdar and the kunbees and ryots of the taluka than between the English Collector and the people, high and low, of his district. If Sir Charles Dilke and these other writers had gone further into the question, they would have found that the ordinary English district official is in the long run in closer touch and in fuller sympathy with the cultivating masses than the professional and literary castes who are taking the lead in political movements. If that is so—and Sir Charles Dilke might well have turned his inquiries in that direction—no one has a clearer right to a place in the enlarged Councils than the district officer, whether he be represented directly or indirectly in the person of the Divisional Commissioner. Any one who knows the *personnel* of the district administration of this Presidency could point out the names of men who by sympathy and knowledge and experience would represent the wants of the cultivating masses as the most enlightened and sympathetic lawyer politicians in a Presidency town could never hope to do. If Sir Charles Dilke had looked a little more closely into the question, he would have found that the qualities of the British official in India have not been quite completely described when he is put forward as a clever and conscientious man with no sympathy for the people.

IN the somewhat optimist memorandum in which the India Office last year reviewed the progress of Indian administration since 1860, at least one admission was made which detracted from the brightness of the picture. The admission was that the Police Department is still a weak point in the administration, and that from time to time cases of repression or extortion come to light. The observation was of a general character, but it was serious nevertheless, and it is gratifying to find here and there an experience which constitutes an exception to this somewhat unfavourable estimate of the Indian police. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has recently reviewed the administration of the police within his charge, and as Mr. Mackenzie is one of the most watchful administrators in India, we need make small deduction from the favourable testimony which he bears to the character and conduct of his police. He describes them to be as a body a well-conducted set of men. The officers he admits to be by no means brilliant as detectives, an admission which the long and successful career of Tantia Bheel makes almost unnecessary ; but the Chief Commissioner credits them with doing their best according to their lights. As to the rank-and-file, Mr. Mackenzie says that they go through a great deal of hard work for very inadequate pay, "without making themselves obnoxious to the people among whom they live." Testimony of a more direct and not less favourable kind is given by the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who says : "I do not consider that the police oppress the people, or the people would put up with oppression." One of the most familiar allegations against the rural police of India is that of getting up charges against innocent people. There is something candid in the way in which Mr. Neill deals with that class of allegation against the police. "I have on several occasions," he says, "felt doubt whether an attempt to manipulate evidence and facts had not been made out. In all but two or three cases I have by extra judicial inquiries been able to satisfy myself that my first impressions were unfounded." Considering the readiness which is often shown to represent the conduct of the police in an unfavourable light (witness the absurdly exaggerated charges against the Amritsar police which one of the Lahore papers has been making so much of), it is only fair that prominence should be given to this excellently authenticated testimony to the good conduct of the police in the Central Provinces. Those who know Mr. Mackenzie as an administrator will know well enough that if he is able to speak of them as he has done, there cannot be much amiss with them. Last year, indeed, was a memorable one in the annals of the police of the Central Provinces. The capture of Tantia Bheel, followed as it has been by that of his lieutenant, Buudria, has put an end to a long-standing and very active cause of disturbance in the Provinces. Mr. Mackenzie, however, assigns a quite secondary place to his own police in the operations which led to Tantia's capture. He attributes it entirely to the energy with which Mr. Henvy insisted upon the co-operation of the Indore authorities with the police of the Central Provinces in marking down and surrounding the dacoits, who had hitherto found a safe refuge in native territory. The problem, in fact, as in other parts of India where outlaws have had too free a course, has been complicated by inter-state difficulties, and by the reluctance of some of the Native States to co-operate with the British authorities for the routing out of dacoity. There is one Native State within the Central Provinces border which is alleged to have given a large amount of support to depredators of this kind. Where that is the case, sharp and summary measures should be taken against the Chief implicated. The theory that people will not take sides against law and order unless they have a real grievance against society is scarcely borne out by what has happened in the Central Provinces. It appears certain that a number of landowners and others residing in British territory have shown active sympathy with the dacoits. It used to be thought that this was the result of terrorism. It appears now to be beyond doubt that many who have neither suffered from the operation of the dacoits, nor been in fear of them, have shown active sympathy upon the wrong side. There ought to be no difficulty in recalling people of this kind to a sense of their duty. One other reference in the report throws light in an interesting way upon the philosophy of crime. We believe less in the inherent wickedness of the human heart when we read that the number of petty burglaries and thefts rises and falls with the rise and fall of prices. Given a short rainfall and an increasing pressure upon the poor, the statistics of crime at once show a rise. *Ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles*—nor conscience either, and if anyone wishes to establish a theory that wrong-doing originates in empty stomachs he will find material in the almost barometric relation between crime and poverty in the Central Provinces.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce is understood to have sent in a vigorous protest to the Government of India against the remarkable attempt which is being made in Calcutta to render the income-tax intolerable to the business community. If the Chamber were less representative than it is, we should have suggested that its protest be backed up by a memorial on behalf of the mercantile community at large. But the belief prevails that Government, despite their refusal to reconsider the matter until some experience has been had of the working of the new arrangement, will not persevere in the course they have set out upon. The contention has indeed been put forward that the right way of resisting the attempt to levy the tax upon profits upon consignments is to bring the matter into the High Court, a strong belief prevailing in some quarters that the demand is illegal. Upon that point judgment may be suspended ; but there need be no suspense of judgment in regard to the impossibility of equitably levying the tax after the fashion sketched out in the famous Calcutta circular. What is preposterous and unprecedented in the proceeding is the experimental way in which the levy is being made. Calcutta enjoys the peculiar privilege of being experimented upon, no other city, so far as we know, having been favoured with a duplicate of Mr. Kilby's circular. One consequence of trying it on in this way is that if the experiment fails one portion of the tax-paying community will have had to contribute while the remainder will come off scot-free. Bombay of course would have no objection to being passed over, but the inequality of treatment of the two cities would be scandalous all the same, and the administration of the income-tax would be brought into contempt. Anything more vicious than this localized experimental taxation cannot be conceived. In England it would have been denounced out of existence in forty-eight hours, and the collapse of the attempt would have been as prompt and more humiliating than Mr. Lowe's withdrawal of his famous but much more reputable match tax.

THE new number of the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society contains [illegible] very interesting articles, "The Butter[illegible] of the Central Provinces" being particula[illegible]. Dr. J. H. Steel supplies a very instru[illegible] paper on Indian cattle ; and Mr. Vidal's cont[illegible]tion on the venomous snakes of North Kana[illegible], which has already led to correspondence in our columns, is sure to attract further attention.

IN the province of Hunghoa, French Indo-China, a missionary had fallen into the hands of pirates, who valued their prize at four Winchester rifles, four revolvers, a thousand cartridges for each weapon, several silk girdles, a supply of opium, and one thousand dollars. The authorities, finding the ransom demanded too exorbitant, despatched troops after the marauders. The latter, pushed hard, set their captive free for sixty-eight dollars.

THERE has just come to light a skilfully organised band of shop-lifters whose operations took place in that famous drapery and general emporium of Paris known as the "Bon Marche." The band was discovered through the arrest of one of the number—a pilferer named Patou—who made revelations which led to the capture of the other seven men composing the dishonest confederation. Between March and October of last year the shop-lifters cleared a large quantity of silk out of the "Bon Marche," and abstracted, besides, a considerable amount of small *articles de Paris*. They did not, however, confine themselves to the interior of the great shop, but ably manœuvred outside the building to the detriment of the customers of the Maison Boucicault. Thus, a rich Englishman who was entering the "Bon Marche" is reported to have been "eased" of jewellery to the value of £120. The thieves were all sent to prison for considerable periods ; but, adds the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, they left the dock smiling and shaking hands with one another.

THE *Indian Daily News* gives a piece of good advice to Mr. Bradlaugh *à propos* of his question to Sir John Gorst about the Jessore indigo dispute. Some of the "friends of India," it says, would do well if they would hold their hands a little. They are almost overdoing the manifestations of their friendship ; and they should not overlook Hamlet's advice to the players, wherein he strongly cautions them against overdoing their parts. Now that there is a man who commands the attention of the House, and who is anxious to take up Indian questions, there is danger of possible good being spoiled by an excess of meddling. The danger will be, if Mr. Bradlaugh makes it a point of having a string of questions every day, that the House will cease to listen to him, even when he has to deal with matters of real importance. If the two Governments of Bengal and India are incapable of dealing with a case of injustice by the planters, or a village tumult by the ryots, those two Governments might as well be abolished ; and would the House be prepared to go so far, or would the members continue their confidence in the Indian administration? If he appealed to the House to this effect, there is no doubt that both Mr. Bradlaugh and his supporters and prompters would soon be bowled out. The fact is that Mr. Bradlaugh is allowing himself to be too freely used on questions on which he cannot be informed. He confessed that he knew but little of India, and yet he is put forward as a *subjantawallah* on no better basis than the promptings of partizans. On these very Jessore questions, the *Statesman and Friend of India* gives an account highly favourable to the planters and their influence for good. Where they are the land smiles with prosperity, while where they are not, it is all jungle and desolation. This is the testimony of a "friend" of the people, and it is quite clear that there are two sides to the question.

ANOTHER of the native papers has spoken out against the attempt to set up an agitation against the appointment of a European tutor for the Maharajah Scindia. The *Phœnix* of Karachi says :—

> In point of fact a European tutor has been appointed, and to this we cannot quite see any valid objection. If the late Maharaja had been living he could have brought up his son in any way he liked. But after his death the Government of India become the real guardians of the young prince. The prejudice that the old Maharaja had was not quite a reasonable one, and the promise of the Government was clearly qualified. What objection is there to the young prince having a European tutor? He will learn European vices, it is said. But if one wants to learn them they can be learned without any English tutor, or in fact without knowing any English at all. The duties of a tutor are to educate his pupil not in vices, but in books and manners. It is society that spoils young princes and noblemen. It would be a great pity we think if a young boy destined to rule over a large and important state, cannot have the same advantage as the son of a middle-class citizen in a large town. Any one in Bombay or Calcutta may send his son to a college, where he is taught by English professors. If a rich father has some antipathy to send his son to college, the difficulty disappears with his death. But if a young boy has the misfortune of being heir to a principality and an immense fortune, he forfeits his right to a liberal education because his father left a dying request to that effect! A young lad in such a position is sincerely to be pitied, and no one can envy him. Special care should be taken to bring up the young Maharaja in habits of industry and sobriety. If he is trained up to be a prince like the Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Mysore, or the Maharaja of Travancore, he will be a most effective reply to all the critics of the Government of India.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* records a most remarkable operation just performed by two Paris doctors. It is called *degraissage*, or the removal of fat from the body. Doctors Marx and Demars have carried out the operation upon a literary man, M. Hiroguelle. They raised the skin and cut away four and a quarter pounds of the adipose tissue. The patient was under chloroform while thus being pared away. The skin was then stitched up. Since the operation M. Hiroguello feels quite well, and is overjoyed at the improvement in his figure. He says he only suffered from headache, the effect of the chloroform. It is arranged that he is to undergo further parings or *degraissages* in other parts of the body.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 16.

The Standard's New York correspondent telegraphs that he has made a canvass of thirty Senators, of whom twenty have expressed themselves in favour of the Bill now before the Senate.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET SCANDALS.

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Newton, the solicitor, who was charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in regard to the Cleveland-street Scandals case, has to-day been acquitted on five counts, but pleaded guilty on one.

Sentence has been deferred.

POPULAR RESENTMENT IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, May 16.

The populace have expelled the Amir of Dongola because he ignored the Mahdi's order to attack the British and Egyptian force at Wady Halfa.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, May 16.

This evening in the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson denied knowledge of any attempts on the part of Germany to exclude either British missionaries or British commerce from Uganda.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

LONDON, May 15.

The Bill to amend Local Taxation has been rejected by the House of Commons by a majority of seventy-three votes.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Cross, replying to a question regarding the alleged misgovernment by Sivaji Rao, admitted that the last report was not altogether favourable but the Government had no intention of interfering at present in that quarter.

LONDON, May 16.

The local Taxation Bill, containing the clauses empowering the County Council to negotiate the withdrawal of publicans' licenses and compensate holders which had been under debate for three days in the House of Commons and which had been hotly opposed, was finally passed last night in a full House by a majority of seventy-three votes.

Mr. Ritchie during the debate said the sole object of the Bill was to promote temperance.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The general feeling of the Congress and notably of the Senate is in favour of free coinage in Silver.

The debates on the Silver Bill in the meantime continues.

THE JESSORE RYOTS.

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bradlaugh presented a petition signed by five hundred indigo ryots of Jessore, accusing the magistrate there of cruelty and perversion.

Lord Cross has promised to refer the matter to the Government of India.

THE STATE OF EASTERN SOUDAN.

Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that much insecurity and great distress still existed in Eastern Soudan, and the Dervishes of Tokar and Handoub made occasional raids on the adjoining districts.

THE SOUDAN TRADING COMPANY.

The Soudan Trading Company, he said, had concluded the agreements with the Native Chiefs for growing cotton and with a view to opening up the Berber route.

DEATH OF SADASHIVE RAO GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Sadashive Rao Gaekwar, who endeavoured some years ago to assert his claims to the Baroda *gadee* and for which he was made a State-prisoner and sent to Benares, is dead.

INCOME-TAX ON FOREIGN CONSIGNORS.

The Government have resolved to suspend the levying of income-tax upon profits of foreign consignors until the representations of commercial bodies have been received and considered.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The three new Burma regiments are to be commanded, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, 43rd Goorkah Light Infantry; Major A. Howlett, 17th Madras Infantry; and Major Gaitskell of the Guides.

THE ANNUAL BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 16.

The annual birthday durbar of the Deccan Sirdars will be held on Saturday, the 24th inst., at the Council Hall. Mr. Crowe, Agent for the Sirdars, will preside.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA.

The Royal Fusiliers celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Albuera, fought during the Peninsular Campaign, this morning. The Regiment paraded in strong numbers, being trooped by Colonel Chard, who addressed the men and congratulated them on their smart appearance and said that he was sure, if occasion arose, they would acquit themselves as honourably as their ancestors did at Albuera to-day.

THE FATAL AFFRAY.

At the Cantonment Magistrate's Court Privates Banner, Edwardes, and Foley were charged by Inspector Guider for causing the death of a native coachman. The case was adjourned for a week. The accused will be released on giving bail of Rs. 300 each.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

14th Native Infantry.—Captain Alexander, attached for duty to Deolalee Depot; Lieut. Collings, Dublin Fusiliers, appointed Adjutant.

5thBombayCavalry.—Consequent on the return of Major Daniell to duty the following reversions have taken place:—Captain Francis, to be Second Squadron Commander; Captain Pierse, Third Squadron Commander; and Captain Sherard, Fourth Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant Owen, Squadron Officer.

Surgeons J. and E. Smith posted on general duty, Poona; Surgeons Shaw and Cleveland posted on general duty, Bombay.

Lieutenant Winwood appointed to M Battery, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Bampfydle posted to Depot Battery, Western Division.

Furlough to Europe.—Lieutenant Cole, Leicestershire, six months; Captain Allason, Artillery, five-and-a-half months; Lieutenant Stable, Lancashire, five months; and Captain Greaves, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, four months.

The designation District Staff Officer has been changed to Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District.

THE MAILS.

HONGKONG, May 15.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the homeward mails, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, May 16.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, with the outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Aden at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

BRINDISI, May 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Bombay (1st instant), arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, May 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe arrived here this morning from Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, May 16.—Barometer has fallen everywhere in most places. Briskly low pressures continue to be reported from the Punjab and Central Provinces, and very slight depression is apparently lying over the extreme south of the Peninsula. Readings are high off the West Coast, over the south of the Bay, and Assam. Winds have become irregular in the extreme south, but otherwise the directions are unchanged. Temperature on the whole has fallen, except in the Punjab. The mean is below the normal in Burma, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Madras. Highest maximum is 116 in Montgomery. Weather is unsettled in North-Eastern India and South Peninsula; fine elsewhere. Weather is becoming unsettled in the Punjab.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

Primrose pilgrimages to Parliament Square, primrose parades, primrose dinners with primrose shaded lamps, primrose *menus*, primrose conserves, and primrose puddings, this last week half the world of London has been spying the other half through primrose glasses, and seen it yellow tinged in consequence. So we are all a degree more jaundiced than usual, and we have been poking up old tales about one another's pet heroes—of the Grand Old Man's reputed mendacity and Carlyle's dictum that Disraeli was not worth his weight in cold pork—spicy little additions to the already highly-seasoned dish of party politics, that do not make it digestible to the general public.

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Luckily we are not limited to a political diet. Every one to his taste is the motto of the day. So some have been racing, and some have been coaching, and some have been trying the paces of new horses in new cabs in the Row. A private hansom, with a tiger (human) perched on a footboard behind—a position as unsteady as a tight-rope dancer's, attracted every one's attention yesterday, and when it turned into Piccadilly, it was followed as keenly as if it were a detached section of the great Barnum and Bailey's menagerie, instead of a little eccentricity in the fashion of our common-place hansom cab. To suit Primrose day there have been shoals of primrosy *menus*, cards, and complimentary cards produced—to suit race days there are jockey cards at hand, to suit even rainy days there are picture-*menus* of men and women splashing in mackintoshes and rubber shoes through torrents of rain—novelties of every kind for every day, and hour, and minute, that we may have no excuse for letting our money warm in our pockets. Those who have money to throw away on a fleeting fashion should invest in the new turquoise note paper. It is undoubtedly *distingué* if nothing more. Another less striking style is mauve-tinted note-paper, with a darker violet border, and the ink, of course, *en suite*.

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A propos of writing, though not of frivolous scribbling on delicately-tinted note paper, it is remarked how few French women of position have taken to literature. Mdme. la Comtesse de Mirabeau, who under the pseudonym "Zut" has been contributing to *L'Illustration* a series of articles on Parisian society, and who is now editing the letters of Prince Talleyrand, is one of the five or six ladies who write professionally, and is the mother of la Vicomtesse de Martel, the incomparable "Gyp." Madame Caro, author of the "Peché de Madeline," Mdme. la Vicomtesse de Jauze, Mdme. Juliette Adam, and Mdme. Carette, are among the few other names of French women writers as against our English scribblers whose name, in truth, is legion. But though their name is legion, there is no reason for a New York paper to be positively rabid—dangerous to the public safety—in consequence. "Genuine literature," it informs us, "both as a vocation and a product, never was in such danger of being smothered, as at present, by a new race of female scribblers. Every spinster who can hold a pen is trying to write—and write fiction. Every actress who knows how to make her verbs disagree with their nominatives, is scribbling with profound purpose. They will starve, suffer, toil at one dollar a week to get into print, and would not fry ham or make beds for twenty dollars a month. Every editor has to erect a mosquito-net to protect himself from this new swarm. And the funny thing about it is that the spinster who can't tell the difference between a metaphor and a musk rat, wants to discuss the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, and write reviews of Robert Elsmere and Ibsen; and every nymph whose fortune is in her ankles has got a plot on divorce, and a metaphysical romance on the relations of the sexes."

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Another New York newspaper query is on the ever old and ever new marriage question, "Should newspaper women marry newspaper men?" On the plea that it is a pity to spoil two houses, I daresay the New York editor, except the one under the mosquito-net, would say, "Yes, I am so staunch an upholder of equal rights for men and women, that I must protest at the monopoly that the feminine world enjoys of Vanity Fair." One would think that the attire of our men was a subject altogether indifferent to us, to judge by the small attention given to it outside the dominion of Poole of Savile Row.

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"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," said Solomon the Great, in a despondent frame of mind, when the world was not going well with him. But it is not recorded that Solomon took less care of the trimming of his beard or the set of his moustaches in consequence. And so it is, perhaps, with the lesser Solomons of our day. They also murmur aloud "vanity of vanities, all is vanity," while they are inwardly as much harassed as any woman by the question wherewith shall we be clothed; and there is no fashion journal in which they can unbosom themselves in a query column once a week. I pity them sincerely. It would be such a relief if they could write to a sympathetic dress editor, "Dear Stella, tell me truly is it *de rigueur* to wear mousseline-chiffon instead of the old-fashioned white tie?—Yours truly, Afflicted One," or to receive such a comforting assurance as this "Your divided skirts are exactly the width I wear myself—26½ inches at the hem. Do not turn them up in muddy weather, it savours of the plough-boy."

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Unfortunately the sympathetic editor of the *Masher's Mirror* is an unknown quantity at the present, and unless for an occasional remark on contemporary attire in the daily papers, the man of the period has to be his own fashion-director and confidanté. And though there is not the weighty question of tulle and roses *vs.* feathers and plush to be decided in the case of a new hat, there is a good deal of nice discernment needed in choosing the exact curl of the pot-hat brim, as well as the tint, tabac, coffee, cocoa, or dun ducketty mud, of the useful felt. No one but himself knows the agony endured by a man whose hat, or tie, or gloves is a shade too dark for his tweed suit or his complexion?

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Then, what a world of difference there is between the coat lappel of to-day and last year. It is a thing no eye but man's can gauge; and yet it is full of meaning—it brands him as a success or a failure. It does not take so keen an eye to measure the fulness of their divided skirts—even the feminine eye can notice the vast increase of material of late. It is true they are not yet quite up to "the Harberton" in circumference but they have gone kindly half-way across the gulf which the Rational Dress Society describes as interposing between male and female attire; so it only remains for the promoters of reform on women's side to come forward to meet them. A dark electric blue is very much in favor with men at present, worn with black coat, white silk tie, and grey blue gloves. Silk squares of faint coral, turquoise blue, or primrose are also a pet conceit that is so becoming it cannot be condemned as unmanly.

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Mr. Jesse Collings promised the agricultural labourer three acres and a cow; Mr. Ridgely of the Olympia Club has given Londoners three acres and a skate. And such acres! The smoothest, springiest boards on which, to glide, is rapture, and, even to fall is bliss. The skates, too, are perfection—safe, easy, and rapidly put on. Sometimes they come rapidly off, too. But this manœuvre is not on the programme, it is a speciality of the inexpert performer, and his plan of managing it is a secret from every one but himself.

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Last Monday evening Olympia, once more transformed and redecorated in most æsthetic hedge-sparrow's egg, crimson and gold, bright with sparkling electric lamps, and gay with floating draperies, was thrown open to the public as a rinking club and lounge. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company, under the baton of Conductor Trayling, played inspiriting selections as accompaniment to the music of the rollers, and hundreds of amateur ladies and gentlemen were tempted to try the quality of the surface. The regulations are very thoughtfully made for the protection of the weak—those who, outward-bound like Mrs. Micawber, have not yet got their sea-legs on, as well as for the advantage of the strong. Every one must roll in the one direction so far as possible. Of course, one may sometimes happen to roll over the wrong way and prove an obstructionist, but as there is a quiet practising ground for beginners, mishaps of this kind were singularly few. Gentlemen must not address a lady without an introduction, but they may help to pick her up and enquire if her bones are broken, informally. Conductors attend to help to steer the weaker vessels of both sexes, and an army of little Zouaves attend to fit on skates, to run messages, and, in fine, to receive tips.

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A rest was proclaimed after the first hour, and to encourage beginners, a very graceful exhibition of another skating was given by ladies and gentlemen who had, I suppose, crammed for the occasion during the preceding weeks. They raced, they strolled, they pirouetted teetotum-wise, or waltzed languorously to the cadence of a German love-song. Then the rough swishing of the public performance began again. School-boys rushed past, youths tumbled over one another, young ladies sailed by in twos or threes, and old adepts revived their art, which they had ten or twelve years ago taken some trouble to acquire.

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During another pause, Mr. R. J. Aginton, a professional, gave some splendid examples of artistic rinking. Then Professor Simmons showed off marvellously on stilts, and the champion speed skater, Mr. Frank Belmont, easily distanced the two champion bicyclists in a race round the course. Will rinking take? is the question suggested by the display.

THE FIRE AT THE GORDON MILLS.

From an early hour yesterday morning, the manager and some of the mill-hands of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, situated near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, which were destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last, were busy in putting in order the engine and boiler-houses, the cotton-godown, and the store-room, which had been saved from destruction. The blow-room, with its contents and all the valuable machinery, worth about a lakh of rupees, was found wholly undamaged; and so was the cotton godown, both situated at the southern extremity of the premises, and altogether out of direction of the wind which blew strongly at the time of the fire. The boiler-house and the boilers were also quite safe; and although the engine was, if anything, slightly damaged, the roof of the engine-house had fallen in, and the timber-work burnt. The store-room, although it was right in the direction of the wind, is a low structure, situated a long way off from the main building, and did not suffer any damage whatever. The safe, containing currency notes and silver coin, was extricated yesterday forenoon from the *debris* under the staircase in the baling department. It was a Milner's safe, and appeared to have well withstood the action of the fire, which was perhaps the fiercest in that part of the building. The bolt having been broken and the key-hole of the safe choked up it was found necessary to force it open at the back. The silver coins were found quite entire, and all the currency notes were in a satisfactory condition except two, the numbers of which were obliterated. A municipal fire-engine and the engine of the mill were working all day yesterday; and water was poured on from eight hoses upon different portions of the main building. Although the property was fully insured, the loss to the agents from the burning of the coal in one of the coat-stacks in the compound and the damage to the engine-house, which were not insured, and other incidental causes, is calculated to amount to from two lakhs to two lakhs and a half of rupees. Besides this, about 1,500 hands, who found employment in the working of the mill, have been deprived of their means of livelihood. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, accompanied by his sons and the mill secretary, inspected the entire premises yesterday afternoon, with a view to form a rough estimate of the loss and of the possible cost of reconstruction of the mills. One of the two persons who fell off a ladder and broke his thigh-bone on Thursday evening at the time of the fire was not Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, but Mr. Perozshaw Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, the manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, a younger son in-law of Sir Dinshaw Petit. About 10-30 p.m. on Thursday, a cotton godown, of the Hindustan Mills, situated to the east of the Gordon Mills, was set fire to, owing to sparks from the fire having made their way into the godown through a large slit in the corrugated-iron roofing, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the men of the Hindustan Mills. A number of cotton bales, which were fully insured, were burnt or damaged, causing loss to the extent of about Rs. 14,000. Whilst one of the men was throwing down the bales from a high stack, to be carried out of the way of danger, he fell down with a bale of cotton upon him sustaining serious injury to his head and chest, and was removed to hospital.

A few facts connected with the past history of this ill-fated mill will not be out of place here. The Gordon Mills were first started in 1880 as a private concern, by the late Mr. John Gordon, who partly erected the buildings on his own account. In the following year, however, he found it necessary to make over the property to a joint-stock company, which was formed with a nominal capital of twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into two thousand shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and intended to start work with 50,000 spindles, both mules and throstles. The company's first directors were Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Gordon, R. Gilbert, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Purmanandas Jeevandas, with Messrs. John Gordon and Co. as agents. In October, 1882, the office of agents was transferred to Messr D. M. Petit, Sons and Co.; and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, thereupon joined the board as additional directors. In 1885, owing to financial difficulties and the bad state of the market, it was found impossible to work the mill with profit, and it incurred losses, owing to which the company was reconstructed in the following year, under the name of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 14,55,000, divided into 9,700 shares of Rs. 150 each. Under the reconstruction, the board of directors consisted of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit as chairman, and Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejibhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson, and Framjee Dinshaw Petit as members; and these same gentlemen form the board at present. The total estimated value of the company's immoveable property was Rs. 7,10,737, including Rs. 4,80,578, the value of the mill buildings, and upwards of Rs. 1,00,000, the value of freehold and leasehold land, admeasuring about 85,318 square yards. The moveable property was of the estimated value of about Rs. 9,25,000, including Rs. 6,76,143, the value of the old machinery, and Rs. 1,12,860, the value of the new machinery. The total value, with the stores, &c., was estimated at about twenty-one lakhs of rupees, which, we are told, was fully insured.

THE FATAL ASSAULT AT POONA.

On Thursday afternoon, an unfortunate affray, terminating in the death of a native coachman, took place in a billiard-room in the cantonment. Early in the forenoon yesterday half a dozen or more men of the Worcester Regiment congregated in a billiard-room belonging to a Parsee watchmaker named Dossabhoy, which is located between the Cantonment Gardens and Main Street. After playing there for a couple of hours, one of the soldiers named Foley went into the backyard and committed a nuisance under the very eyes of the landlord, an old Borah, named Abdool Hossain Currimbhoy. The old man remonstrated with the soldier, who lost his temper and knocked him down. Foley immediately returned to the billiard-room, but a hue and cry was raised, and a number of servants rushed to the Borah's assistance. One of them, a coachman, named Dhondee, went into the billiard-room and demanded to know who had struck his master. Foley was pointed out as the man, and Dhondee seized him by the hand and strove to drag him out of the room. Seeing the predicament his chum was in a private named Edwards, seized hold of the native coachman by the neck, and another private namedBanners, took up a heavy piece of wood that was lying near by, and struck Dhondee on the head. Dhondee dropped down senseless, and some of the natives who witnessed the blow delivered, rushed in, and picking up the injured man, took him away to the Sassoon Hospital. But the poor fellow was beyond all human succour, and expired a few moments after admission. In the confusion that ensued, while Dhondee was being taken out of the billiard-room, the soldiers made good their escape. All but Banners were arrested by the police before sunset. The soldiers allege that Dhondee attempted to fell Foley with a bludgeon, when Banners interfered and snatched the bludgeon out of his hand, and struck him the fatal blow. The police were making enquiries in the matter till a late hour last night. The deceased was an able young fellow of about 35.—*Poona Observer.*

THE *RAJYABHAKTA* DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of the case in which Major Ferris has filed a complaint against the editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, came on before the magistrate of Ahmedabad on Friday last. Major Ferris said: On the 26th August, 1889, I had gone to Palitana, by the order of the Political Agent, on special duty. On the 27th August I was engaged in the work for which I was sent. It was impossible for me to go to Wadhwan the same day. The work for which I was sent to Palitana was in connection with a dispute between the Thakore Sahib and Samatsingji. The result of it being favourable to the Thakore Sahib, I remained there. Against this Samatsingji had protested. I did not relish the idea of staying there as guest of the Thakore Saheb. Mrs. Ferris was with me. After finishing my work I went to Bhownagar. From Bhownagar I went to Wadhwan by the first train. I had written out the report of the work I had done at Palitana the same night that I went to Bhownagar. It was written on the night of the 27th. On the 28th it was despatched. That report was submitted, I believe, to Government, and I received the thanks of Government. From May to November I was in charge of the Gohilwad prant, and had gone only once to Bhownagar during the time. Bhownagar had nothing to do with the special work in which I was engaged at Palitana. I had not gone to Bhownagar on business. What is written in the paper about me is incorrect. The *Rajyabhakta* paper is, I believe, circulated in Ahmedabad. I have not seen the editor of the paper. Cross-examination reserved.

The editor of the *Hindustan*, being examined, said: I received a copy of the *Rajyabhakta* of the 10th September 1889, in exchange for mine. The editor of the paper is Girjashanker. The printer and publisher of it is also he. We have exchanged papers from the 2nd September, 1888. I have read the article about the political officers, in which the name of Major Ferris appears. The article I consider to be defamatory.

The editor of the *Prajamat* said: I know the editor of the *Rajyabhakta*, the printer and publisher of which is also he. The paper of the 10th September, 1889, was received by me. I have brought it in the court. I have read it, and I hold that that article in question is defamatory.

The accused said: My name is Girjashankar, and my father's name is Kashiram. By caste I am a Brahmin, aged 30. I am editor of the paper *Rajyabhakta*, and live in Bombay.

Question—What have you to say in this matter?—I do not consider the article that has appeared in the *Rajyabhakta* of 10th September 1889 as defamatory. What was written is correct. More I have not to say. I apply to the court to commit this case to the sessions.

The witnesses for the defence were then examined.—*Kattiawar Times.*

Of course, corn mills are more subject to fires than others, owing to the combustible character of fine dust; but few persons would imagine that so many as 114 of these mills were destroyed by fire in 1889 in America. The total value of these was £711,300.

REVIEWS.

"A Legend of Somnapur," by Leal. (Calcutta, P. S. D'Rozario and Co.) In his preface the author says that a "fancy, hitherto unfulfilled, lurked in the innermost recesses of his soul, until it became a power which could no longer be resisted." That fancy was nothing short of writing a book. "In a moment of rashness," he says, "after years of misgiving I sat to write without knowing exactly what I was going to write." However, the writing has resolved itself into a book which purports to describe the manners of the residents of a French settlement in Bengal. The date of the events described in the story is 1819. What the author takes over three hundred pages to describe in might be briefly summed up in a sentence:—The son of an indigo-planter returns to India after a long absence, is appointed Secretary to the local commandant, and thereafter he receives promotion. He falls in love with a girl named Amelie, and proposes to her while she is engaged in the delectable occupation of eating mangoes! The men as described in this book are mostly fools, and the women have the manners of fishwives, and the author would have us believe that his characters are French ladies and gentlemen of the year 1819! We would advise Leal to study English grammar, and the use of English idioms; to give up all nonsense about astrology, and then to set to work and describe the people with whom he is familar. When he has written his book, he may do anything with it but publish it.

"Captain Cook," by Walter Besant. (London, Macmillan and Co.) This forms one of the Men of Action Series. In writing the biography, especially of a man of action, there is a great temptation to say a very little about the man and a great deal about his actions. Mr. Besant has successfully combated this temptation, and the result is that he has presented us with one of those personal biographies which are beginning to supersede the older sort, where a heap of dry facts and dates were put together, interspersed with the biographer's moral and philosophic platitudes. Descriptions of Cook's voyages are numerous, but no one will fail to add to his knowledge of the great navigator, even if he has perused these descriptions, if he reads the graphic little book by Mr. Besant. The author has given just so much of the details of the voyages as a reader who is not going to write a book on the subject himself requires to know; what he has specially addressed himself to is the collection of those characteristic little passages scattered here and there through the writings of the describers of Cook's voyages, which give us an insight into the inner character of the explorers and his companions.

"Dampier," by W Clark Russell. This is another of the same series. Mr. Russell is unfortunate in the man he has chosen to describe. For this reason. Dampier was a man without any character at all, although he lived all his life amid surroundings which ought to have formed a character, and a stern one, too, if anything could. He was a log-wood cutter at Campeche in 1652, and for several years thereafter a buccaneer in the South Seas. He suffered all the vicissitudes of fortune. He commanded men who even in those days of daring adventure were considered desperate ruffians. We should imagine that that man would have a will of iron and the power of quick resolve. Dampier was just the opposite. He was always changing his mind, and was always undecided at moments when decision meant success. The consequence was that he always failed, and what he did in the way of discovery was done by accident. It is a difficult task to write such a man a hero, and harder to get your readers to be interested in him. Mr. Russell has done his duty as biographer well, and what is more he has done so honestly. The description of Dampier's voyages and adventures reads like a romance, and would satisfy the devourer of modern "sensational" literature.

"English Classics for Indian Students." (Macmillan and Co.) Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," and Milton's "Samson Agonistes," "L'Allegro," &c., of this excellent series, have now been issued. Each volume has an exhaustive introduction, and the notes usually take up more space than the text they elucidate. The editors of these volumes are Indian professors, who must naturally be well acquainted with the needs of the Indian student. The great difficulty with the Indian school-boy and college-student was the understanding of passages referring to such common and everyday matters that the English editor did not think they required elucidation. Thus it often happened that the Indian student, while thoroughly acquainted with the philosophy of Bacon, was incapable of explaining a passage wherein occurred a reference to English domestic life, which an English child of seven knew all about. With the help of Messrs. Macmillan's series, however, he will find that all trouble on this score may now be obviated. The general reader, no less than the student, will derive great benefit in reading these annotated editions.

VEGETARIANS *VS.* FLESH-EATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Jila, in yesterday's issue of your paper, has tried to refute the arguments which I had advanced to show that it is simply waste of energy to carry on a crusade against flesh-eating. Mr. Jila does not seem to have read my letter carefully, and hence it is that he fastens upon me opinions that I have not expressed, for instance that nature has ordained that mankind should live on mixed diet. What I contended, and still contend, was simply this—that the question whether a man should live on vegetable food exclusively, or animal food exclusively, or mixed diet, depends upon the climate of the country in which he lives, its productions, and its population. Mr. Jila says that it is by no means necessary that in the Arctic regions man should live on fish and oil. Mr. Jila himself grants that no vegetation grows in those regions; yet he thinks it possible that they may be supplied with vegetables from other countries. Granting for argument's sake that it is possible, I challenge your correspondent to prove that vegetables in those regions would serve the purposes of food as efficiently as oil and fish. Being exposed to rigorous cold, the people of those regions are required to consume food which could produce the greatest amount of heat in the body, and this undoubtedly is oil which contains the largest percentage of carbon—the chief combustible element. But as it is essential for the maintenance of life that nutrition as well as heat should be constantly supplied to the body, they are led by instinct to mingle fish, flesh, and oil. In trying to disprove my statement that a mixed diet is found to be accordant with the dictates of economy he proceeds upon a wrong hypothesis—vegetable food is cheaper than flesh. It is so, bulk for bulk, but when we take into consideration the nutritive value of these two kinds of food we find that one pound of flesh is about four times as nutritious as the same amount of vegetables.

Thus Mr. Jila will see that the advantages to the puree of vegetable food are purely chimerical. The accumulated experience of ages has suggested to the Indians that if the entire population of the country is to be comfortably and sufficiently fed, other source of supply of food than vegetables must be taken advantage of.

I have still much to say, Sir, but I have already encroached upon your space more than I intended.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI PATEL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Through the columns of your influential journal Mr. Patel informs the reading public that nature could not have intended the entire human race to derive sustenance from vegetable food exclusively because in Arctic regions he could not get such food. This is begging the question. The argument rests upon the assumption that man should get vegetable food in the Arctic region if nature intended the entire human race to derive the sustenance from such food. Can Mr. Patel prove that provision is made by nature for man's natural wants in the sense in which he seems to understand it? If he can, I request him to do so. And it is a question whether nature "intended" man for the Arctic region or not? Scientific investigation shows that man is not made for the Arctic region, and that his being able to live there is chiefly owing to his wonderful power of acclimatisation. Habit is second nature. By habit, one can make the most unnatural surroundings natural to him. That does not prove that nature "intended" man for all sorts of surroundings. It simply shows that he is endowed with a wonderful power of adaptation, and thus empowered to give a free play to his free-will. Alterations in man's surroundings may necessitate corresponding alterations in his mode of living. Now, the question is as to the circumstances that necessitate the use of animal food. While no other food can be secured in the quantity and of the quality needed to sustain life, the use of animal food becomes a necessity. But that does not go to prove that animal food is man's natural food. One may as well argue that cannibalism is natural, because under certain circumstances a similar necessity exists for stooping to the shocking, abominable, painful, and pitiful extreme of using human flesh.

Is there such necessity for animal food *in this country*? Mr. Patel seems to believe so. He says: "In densely-populated countries where the population is greater than the production of the country, mixed diet of animal and vegetable substances is found to be in accordance with the dictates of economy as with the conditions that are essential to health." Is it found to be so in India? Who are the discoverers, and where are the results of their grand discovery published? Does Mr. Patel refer to some systematic investigation by eminent scientists when he uses the expression "found to be," or merely harp upon the time-honoured superstition and popular fallacy that has, by this time, been duly exposed by eminent scientists and medical experts like Dr. B. W. Richardson, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Norman Ker, Dr. John Abernethy, and Dr. C. D. Hunter. Requesting the anti-vegetarians to write to the point and show cause why vegetarianism should not be tried by those who may be anxious or willing to cease to be the butcher's patrons, I conclude this letter with two short quotations. Says Baron Cuvier: "The construction of the human body proves its adaptation, in every possible particular, to a purely vegetable diet." Says the most eminent English physiologist Dr. W. B. Carpenter: "We are inclined to believe that a purely vegetable diet, if it contains a due proportion of oleaginous matter, is capable of maintaining the physical powers of body, at their highest natural elevation."—Yours, &c.,

J. K. DAJI, L. M. & S.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Heerabai Dhunjeebhoy Kalfati had obtained a summons for assault and criminal trespass against Inspector Framji Bhicajee, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused and five others are alleged to have entered the house of the complainant on the 23rd of April last under false pretence and to have forcibly taken away Heerabai's two sons, aged ten and seven years respectively, after assaulting her and her mother Maneckbai, who had attempted to rescue the children from ill-treatment, to which they were being subjected at the time.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for the defence. Maneckbai Pallonjee was the next witness cross-examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Burder: Where do you live?—I live in the Fort, in Cowasjee Patel Street. I know the complainant Heerabai, and I live in the next house to her.

Do you know Mr. Framji?—Yes, I know Mr. Framji and Dhunjibhoy. I also know Maneckbai.

Did you see Framji and the others in Heerabai's house?—I saw them going up the verandah of Heerabai's house. It was about twenty or twenty-one days ago. It was past one in the afternoon.

What did you next notice?—I saw them go upstairs. I went into my own house after they went upstairs, as my child was crying. I spoke to a woman in my house, and gave her certain information.

What caused you to give that information?—Having noticed some persons go upstairs I gave that information. After that I heard somebody crying very loudly upstairs. In consequence of that I and the woman came out and stood on the verandah in order to see what was the matter.

What did you then do?—I raised an alarm. I shouted out to the people passing by, and told them to go upstairs to see what was the matter. As I was sending some passers-by upstairs, Dhunjibhoy and Burjorji, Nos. 4 and 6, stopped them and told them not to go upstairs, as there was nothing going on.

What did you next notice?—I saw No. 5 come down with the eldest son, Dadeba. He put him in a brougham. After placing Dadeba in the carriage Maneckjee said he had left his turban upstairs. Maneckjee had no turban on his head when he went upstairs. Dadeba is the eldest child. But I did not see who came down with the younger son.

Did you see the younger son come down at all?—Yes, I saw him come down. He was put into the carriage and Maneckjee also got into the carriage. The younger son was carried. But I did not see by whom, as there was a great confusion. The accused No. 4, Burjorji, got into the same carriage. In front of that carriage was a victoria. Dhunjibhoy, Heerabai's husband, got into that, and Jehangir also got in with him. I also heard somebody shout, "Drive on."

Did you see anyone else come down?—I saw Heerabai running after one of the carriages without her *saree*.

Did you see anything more of Framji?—I saw nothing more of him, from what I have mentioned.

Did you see what became of Dhunjibhoy?—Dhunjibhoy was one of the person who stopped the persons from going upstairs. After the disturbance, I did not see him go into the carriage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson.—Do the stairs lead out of the verandah of Heerabai's house?—Yes, they open into the verandah. What I call the verandah is the front portion of the house on the ground floor.

Were you in a position to see everybody that went into the house? I was with my child standing by the railing of my house, and could see persons going into the adjoining one. There is no wall between my house and the adjoining one, but there is a railing. The stairs were on the opposite side, but I could see people going up.

When did you first see Mr. Jehangir?—I saw him and the rest all together, and I recognised them when they came down. I also saw Mr. Jehangir. I did not mention Jehangir's name because I was asked about particular persons.

Do you speak English?—No, I do not understand English. I did not understand anything that was said.

Where were you last Friday?—I was here sitting outside in a carriage waiting to give evidence. Mr. Jehangir was not pointed out to me by the woman sitting with me in the gharry.

Who was that woman?—That woman was Dinbai. She saw what took place in the house. She will come here to speak about the children, I suppose.

In what order did those four or six persons go up into the house?—All of them, *i.e.* four, went up together; but I don't know the order in which they went. I saw Nos. 6 and 4 in the verandah, but I did not see them go upstairs. After seeing those four men go upstairs, I retired into my house. Up to the time of seeing those four persons go upstairs I was in my verandah. Those four were the first to go into the house.

How did they come there?—I saw them ascending the steps. But I did not see how they came to the house. After they went up I noticed two carriages in front of the door.

Is there any wall in front of your verandah shutting out the road?—No. I cannot say if they walked or drove up in a carriage. After I retired into my house, the brougham and the victoria drove up.

When you thought there was going to be a row upstairs why did you interfere?—Of course, I did not go into the adjoining house. But as I heard a good deal of cries and shouting and some pots falling down, I asked some people to go up.

Do you know Heerabai?—I have known her for about a year. I have been on speaking terms with her during that time. I also know Maneckbai. I was not in the habit of going into their house.

Did you ever see Mr. Jehangir before?—Yes, I have seen Jehangir when he was out for a stroll. (Laughter.) I have also seen Dhunjibhoy. I also know about Jehangir's betrothal, and marriage. (Laughter.) I also know Burjorji, as he used to come to Maneckbais house. But I never saw Jehangir at Maneckbai's house before.

Do you know Mr. Framji's son?—No. I do not know Dorabji Framji, nor have I ever seen him before.

How far up are Heerabai's rooms?—They are on the second floor. I know that from my own knowledge. I have not been in the house.

Witness: Let me explain. After the children were taken away I went into the house to a vacant floor, which is the third floor over Heerabai's room.

You took an opportunity of stopping on the second floor?—Why should I, when I went there Heerabai was not at home.

When did you tell Heerabai that you would give evidence?—I told Heerabai that I would not give false evidence.

Did she ask you to give false evidence?—No. But I said I would say what I had seen.

Did you, or did you not, give a statement of what you were going to say to Mr. Burder's clerk?—No. I did not give a statement to Mr. Burder's clerk. I also did not make my statement to anybody else about those people After I received a summons, I did not tell anybody of the evidence I was going to give.

Did you tell them what you were going to say?—No, I did not.

Did Mr. Jehangir bring the younger child down?—I did not see him. But I saw him descend the stairs of the verandah. I saw four go upstairs. That time I did not recognise them. I saw Framji going up.

Could you tell me in what order they went up?—Framji went first, and he was followed by the three.

How long were they upstairs?—I don't know. I had no watch. I retired into the house and shortly afterwards came out as I heard cries. My child was on my arm, and I went inside, because I heard another child crying.

Maneckbai, mother of Heerabai, cross-examined by Mr. Burder, said: I am one of the complainants. I am the mother of Heerabai and live with her. I came with Heerabai to this Court, when she applied for a maintenance summons.

Mr. Burder: Do you know Mr. Framji?—Yes; I know him. I also saw him when I came with Heerabai for a summons. He was sitting in Court.

The day after the summons did you receive any message from Framji?—No.

What happened the day after the summons at your house?—That boy Burjorji came and told me that Framji wished to come. While I was about to say something in reply, five of them rushed in. Burjorji and Dhunjibhoy caught hold of me, and struck me. It was Dhunjibhoy with the beard on. (Laughter.)

Was Heerabai in the room then?—She was then in the cooking-room. As four persons were taking the children of my daughter, I went there. Framji Maneckji, Jehangir, and Dhunjibhoy were there. I interfered in order to take the children back. Framji then struck me with his open hand on my face. While I was trying to pull and drag the children, Dhunjibhoy struck me with his elbow. I was not hurt, but Jehangir caught hold of me by hand and threw me down against some pots that were there. Sawak, the younger boy, was holding on to the railings and was severely beaten. He bled from one of his fingers. Sawak would not let go the bars. I interfered. Maneckjee then pushed me. I could not run downstairs then. I went downstairs after my daughter Heerabai had gone down without her *saree*. The children were taken away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson: Were you on friendly terms with Mr. Framjee?—No. I also was not in the habit of going to his place.

Mr. Nicholson: Used he often to see you about these differences between Heerabai and her husband?—No. That house does not belong to me. I do not pay the rent, but my other son-in-law does. We are not in a position to pay our rent ourselves.

Did you not want a guarantee for the safety of the two boys?—A guarantee! From whom?

From Dhunjibhoy or Dhunjibhoy's father?—No. Heerabai also did not ask for a guarantee.

When did you know that the children were going to be sent out of Bombay?—I did know anything whatever. I was willing to give up the children provided they were looked after. I would have been only too happy if we knew that they would be properly looked after. I was surprised to see the defendant joining in the assault, as he had not turned up for seven years.

Did you ever speak to any of the defendants here about the children?—No, I did not. Once about four years ago I sent a message by a Parsee priest to Dhunjibhoy's father in respect to Dadeba. I never saw Dhunjeebhoy's father about the children.

Are you not a sister-in-law to Dhunjeebhoy's father?—Yes.

Who advised Heerabai to take out a summons against Dhunjeebhoy?—Heerabai was not advised by anybody to take out a summons against him. I came here of my own accord.

Did Pestonjee Surti tell you to go?—I do not know him.

Did you not go with Pestonji Surti to Mr. Burder's office?—No, I might have seen during his service with Dhunjeebhoy's father. I was not talking with him after the hearing of this case last Friday.

Do you dine usually in the cook-room?—Yes. I was alone in the room. But I did not put on my *saree* to receive Framji, nor did I put it on during the interview.

What were you doing in the room; were you waiting for anyone?—No, I was standing in my own room. Nobody told me that I should not go to Court about the maintenance summons.

Did they take the children away?—Yes, they ran away with the children as people run away with dogs. (Laughter.) But I did not go downstairs, Maneckbai Pallonji is my neighbour.

Are you on visiting terms?—Yes; being neighbours we do visit one another.

Do you know that the floor underneath yours is to let?—No, I do not. The landlord lives there. There were no rooms to be let on that floor, as the landlord had locked his rooms and had gone to Colaba for a change of air. The third floor was to let.

Have you ever been to Dorabjee Patel's house?—Yes, Jehangirjee had asked me, and I went there. I found there Jehangir, and an old man, Jehangir Surti.

Is Cowasjee Dubash a great friend of yours?—He looks after our family interests.

Who is paying for this prosecution?—Some one in charity pays for it.

Who is it?—Anyone, I don't know. I am not supposed to know the name of the male members who are carrying on the proceedings. I mind my own line of business.

Who is it?—For God's sake, I don't know. The God above is doing it, and the Magistrate there. (Laughter.)

But you see Mr. Burder requires a very heavy fee?—Yes; but, perhaps, Mr. Burder is doing it for charity.

The next witness deposed was Cooverbai.

Mr. Burder: Do you live in the same house as Heerabai?—Yes. I am Heerabai's sister. I live in the fourth loft. I know Framji and Dhunjeebhoy. I also know Maneckjee and Jehangir. I have seen all these at Heerabai's room. On hearing some noise and some pots falling down I came down from the fourth floor to see what was the matter. I went to Heerbai's room. While I was coming down the stairs I saw Burjorji and Dhunjibhoy, and when I went inside the room there were four others. They were Dhunjeebhoy, Burjorji, Jehangir, and Framji.

Mr. Burder: What did you then see?—A scuffle between the parties. Framjee struck my mother on her face with his open hand. Maneckjee took away the children, and my sister Heerabai went to speak to her husband, asking him why he was annoying her; upon which he said, "There is more to be shown." I do not know what afterwards took place, as I did not go downstairs.

Cross-examined: I only saw the scuffle and assault. I did nothing. Maneckjee took away both the children She saw her mother lying on the floor, she having been pushed down by Jehangir.

Mr. Nicholson: How is it that neither your mother or sister have stated you were present on that occasion?—I was there, but did not render any assistance. I do not know Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Surti.

Mr. Burder asked his Worship to make an order for the father to produce the children in Court at the next hearing, as he had reason to believe that they would give important evidence in support of Heerabai and her mother's statements.

His Worship said he had no power to make the order, but would grant summonses against them.

The case was then adjourned until the 23rd instant at 11-30 a.m.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Last evening I was travelling by the Bandora fast local train, which starts from Colaba, at 6-30. Just as the train was passing from a bridge leading to the Grant Road Station, a heavy piece of stone, weighing about half a pound, came into the compartment of the second-class carriage in which I was sitting and struck me forcibly on the left side of my chest, rendering me unable to utter a single word for a few seconds. Unfortunately at that time I was engaged in conversation with one of my friends sitting in the same compartment, and so I had not the opportunity of escaping. Notwithstanding this, I think myself very fortunate that the stone did not injure my eyes or break my head, but it has caused injury to my chest, which is swollen at present. I at once reported the matter to the deputy station-master, Mr. Beramjee, to whom other passengers sitting in the same compartment, also made a complaint. That officer, with his usual courtesy, immediately called a railway police naik and ordered him to institute enquiries. My chief object in giving publicity to this circumstance is that other passengers travelling by the same railway may take precautions from this while travelling on that part of the line, and may be on the alert. I also hope that the energetic and able Railway Police Superintendent, Khan Saheb Maneckshaw Dhunjishaw, will also take such stringent steps in future as will ensure the safety of th epassengers travelling by the same railway.—Yours, &c.,

DHUNJISHAW JIWANJI DHONDI.

TOBACCO-TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your article in to-day's issue of the *Gazette*, on Sir Charles Dilke's suggestion of a tobacco-tax for India, you have pointed out the difficulty of levying any tax on the raw material. But why not restrict taxation to manufactures in tobacco? Cultivators would then be left undisturbed, and vendors only made to contribute to the revenue, as in the case of country rum the cultivators of sugar-cane are in no way affected whether the produce of their fields is used for distillation, or for the manufacture of sugar. Smokers will then have to pay a trifle more for their cheroots, just as consumers of imported liquors have to pay under an enhanced duty; but there will be a decided advantage to the revenue.—Yours, &c.,

A SMOKER.

Bombay, May 15,

PORTUGUESE-INDIAN FINANCES.

Our Goa correspondent writes:—The financial budget for Goa for the years 1889 estimated the income at Rs. 22,56,831, and the expenditure at Rs. 20,60,951, showing a surplus of Rs. 1,95,880. The Chief Treasurer has published the returns of income for the last year, giving the total of Rs. 18,31,852 as receipts for that year, which accordingly shows a deficit of Rs. 4,24,979, and if the outstanding recovery for the last eight years, which has been included in the receipts, a deficit of 8¼ lakhs of rupees would be shown instead of a surplus. No returns of the expenditure have been yet published, but it is quite probable that the estimated amount must have been already expended if it has not been exceeded.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant D. H. Barker, South Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, Major-General G. D. Barker, C.B., proceeding to Hong-Kong.

The Government of India have decided that a military officer in civil employ cannot claim exemption from the payment of income-tax on his tentage allowance, although he may be in possession of a serviceable tent and certify to that effect. This decision is irrespective of the duration of the appointment.

Major-General Edwards, commanding at Hong-Kong, has induced the War Office to sanction the raising of a local native regiment for employment at that port. The battalion will be officered by Europeans and will be over 1,000 strong of all ranks. It is stated that the recruits available are of the "very best material:" but we doubt if they will be equal to the Sikh Police.

A Service paper states that Majors G. W. M. Turnbull, H. Pipon and St. A. Molesworth, all in command of batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, stand next for appointment to divisional commands in the Royal Artillery, all being senior regimentally to the lieutenant-colonels, from Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Marshall downwards, who are at the head of the "unemployed" list of lieutenant-colonels, Royal Artillery, on half-pay.

The Shah having returned home, sent his wife to consult a Vienna doctor. She waited in her carriage till the last passenger had left the station and the suite had retired to some distance. Then she tottered out upon the platform with the aid of her negro attendants, who lifted her down the steps and conducted her into the waiting-room, where the ladies of the Persian Embassy were waiting to receive her. By her figure and movements, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* judges her to be an elderly lady. Of her face nothing could be seen, as it was concealed behind a thick black veil. As is already known, the Shah's wife went to Vienna to consult Professor Fuchs, the celebrated occulist who was successful in an operation on one of her eye. During her stay she saw no one except the Professor and the Persian Ambassador's wife and daughters.

A former actress of a leading theatre in Paris has been arrested for a series of peculiar misdemeanours. At one period of her career, a Paris correspondent tells us, she lived in fine style in a fashionable district, having at her disposal horses, carriages and servants. Her extravagance, however, was extraordinary, even for one of her class, and she was twice "sold up" by her creditors. When she was eventually turned out of her detached residence, she had to take refuge in the humble abode of one of her former maids. Here she conceived the idea of making capital unlawfully out of her old friends by offering to lease their rooms while they were absent at Nice or the seaside as the case might be. Some of these people agreed to her proposals, but on their return to Paris they invariably found their abodes pillaged. The woman made several victims in this manner, but was at last discovered in her hiding-place by the detectives. She is now awaiting her trial.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd May, was 230 against 270 and 345 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 21. There were 15 deaths from cholera against 18 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. The number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 18. There were 20 deaths from small-pox during the week against 36 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 77 and 19 respectively, against 92 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·7 per mille per annum against 23·1 the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the suburbs there were 160 deaths registered during the week under report, of which 28 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 60 from fevers, 19 from bowel complaints, 7 from tetanus, and 43 from all other causes.

TRAITS OF FEMININE CHARACTER.

Max O'Rell in the *Weekly Scotsman* thus compares the women of England, France, and America:—

A man was one day complaining to a friend that he had been married twenty years without being able to understand his wife. "You should not complain of that," remarked the friend; "I have been married to my wife only two years, and I now understand her perfectly."

The leaders of thought in France have long ago proclaimed that woman was the only problem it was not given to men to solve. They have all tried and they have all failed. They all acknowledge it, but they are trying still.

Indeed, the interest that woman inspires in every Frenchman is never exhausted. Parodying Terence, he says to himself, "I am a man, and all that concerns woman interests me."

To the Anglo-Saxon mind this sometimes appears a trifle puerile, if not also ridiculous. But to understand this feeling, one must remember how a Frenchman is brought up.

In England boys and girls meet and play together; in America and Canada, they sit side by side on the same benches at school, not only as children of tender age, but at College and in the Universities. They get accustomed to each other's company; they see nothing strange in being in contact with each other, and this naturally tends to reduce the interest or curiosity one sex takes in the another. But in France they are apart, and the ball-room is the only place where they can meet when they have attained the age of twenty.

When I was a boy at school in France I can well remember how we boys felt on the subject.

If we heard that a young girl, the sister of some school-fellow, was with her mother in the common parlour to see her brother, why, it created a perfect commotion, a perfect revolution in the whole establishment. It was no use trying to keep us in order. We would climb on the top of the seats or of the tables to endeavour to see something of her, even if it was only the top of her hat, or a bit of her petticoat across the recreation yard at the very end of the school. It was an event.

Many of us would even immediately get inspired and compose verses addressed to the unknown fair visitor. In these poetical effusions we would imagine the young girl carried off by some miscreant, and we would fly to her rescue, save her, and throw ourselves at her feet to receive her hand as our reward. Yes, we would get quite poetical, or in plain English, quite silly.

We could not imagine that a woman was a reasoning being with whom you can talk on the topics of the day, or have an ordinary conversation on any ordinary subject. To us a woman was a being with whom you can only talk of love, or, fall in love, or may be, for whom you may die of love.

This manner of training young men goes a long way towards explaining the position of a woman in France as well as her ways. It explains why a Frenchman and a Frenchwoman, when they converse together, seldom can forget that one is a man and the other a woman. It does not prove that a Frenchwoman must necessarily be, and is, affected in her relations with men; but she does not feel, as the American woman does, that a man and a woman can enjoy *tete-a-tete* free from all those commonplace flatteries and compliments that badly understood gallantry suggests.

Many American ladies have made me forget, by the easiness of their manner and the charm and naturalness of their conversation, that I was speaking with women, and with lovely ones too. This I could never forget in the company of French ladies.

On account of this feeling, and perhaps also of the difference which exists between the education received by a man and that received by a woman in France, the conversation will always be on some light topics, literary, artistic, dramatic, social, or other. Indeed, it would be most *deplace* for a man to start a very serious subject of conversation with a French lady to whom he had just been introduced. He would be taken for a pedant, or a man of bad breeding.

In America, men and women receive exactly the same education, and this of course enlarges the circle of conversation between the sexes.

I shall always remember a beautiful American girl, not more than twenty years of age, to whom I was once introduced, as she was giving to a lady sitting next to her a most detailed description of the latest bonnet invented in Paris, and who turning towards me, asked me point-blank if I had read M. Ernest Renan's "History of the People of Israel." I had to confess that I had not yet had time to read it. But she had, and she gave me, without the remotest touch of affectation or pedantry, a most interesting and learned analysis of that remarkable work.

When I related this incident to my friends in France, they exclaimed—"We imagine your fair American girl had a pair of gold spectacles on." "No, my dear fellows," I said, "nothing of the sort; a beautiful girl, dressed with the most exquisite taste and care, most womanly; no gold spectacles, no guy. An American woman, however learned she may be, is a sound politician, and she knows that the best thing she can make of herself is a woman, and she remains a woman."

If, in a French drawing-room, I were to remark to a lady how clever a woman looked, she would probably closely examine that woman's dress to find out what I thought was wrong about it. A Frenchwoman will seldom be jealous of another woman's cleverness; she will far more readily forgive her this qualification than beauty.

In many other respects I have often been struck with the resemblance that exists between French and American women.

When I took my first walk on Broadway, New York, on a fine afternoon, some two years and a half ago, I can well remember how I exclaimed—"Why, this is Paris, and all these ladies are Parisiennes!" It struck me as being the same type of face, the same animation of features, the same brightness of the eyes, the same self-assurance, the same plumpness in women over thirty. To my mind I was having a walk on my own Boulevards.

The more I became acquainted with American ladies, the more forcibly this resemblance struck me. This was not a mere first impression. It has been, and is still, a deep conviction—so much so that when I return to New York from a journey of some weeks in the heart of the country I feel I am returning home.

After a short time a still closer resemblance between the women of the two countries will strike a Frenchman most forcibly; it is the same suppleness of mind, the same wonderful adaptability. Place a little French milliner in a good drawing-room for an hour, and at the end of that time she will behave, talk and walk like any lady in the room. Suppose an American, married to a woman much below his status in society, is elected President of the United States, I believe at the end of a week, this wife of his would do the honours of the White House with the ease and grace of a high-born lady.

In England it is just the contrary; of course good society is good society everywhere. The ladies of the English aristocracy are perfect queens; but the Englishwoman who was not born a lady will seldom become a lady, and I believe this is why *mesalliances* are more scarce in England than in America and especially France.

I could name many Englishmen, standing at the head of their professions, who cannot produce their wives in society because these women have not been able to rise themselves to the level of their husband's station in life. The Englishwoman has no faculty for fitting herself for a higher position than the one she was born in; like the rabbit, she will always taste of the cabbage she fed on. I am bound to add that this is perhaps a quality, and proves the truthfulness of her character.

In France, the *mesalliance*, though not relished by parents, is not feared so much, because they know the young woman will observe and study and very soon fit herself for her new position.

And while on this subject of *mesalliance*, why not try to destroy an absurd prejudice that exists in almost every country on the subject of France?

It is, I believe, the firm conviction of foreigners that Frenchmen marry for money, that is to say, that all Frenchmen marry for money—as a rule, the foreigners discussing these matters have a wonderful faculty for generalisation. The fact that they often do so is not to be denied, and the explanation of it is this.

We have in France a number of men belonging to a class almost unknown in other countries, small *bourgeois* of genteel breeding and habits, but relatively poor, who occupy posts in the administrative offices. Their name is legion and their salary something like eighty or a hundred pounds. These men have an appearance to keep, and unless a wife brings them enough to, at least, double their income, they cannot marry. These young men are often sought after by parents for their daughters, because they are steady, cultured, gentlemanly, and occupy an honourable post, which brings them a pension for their old age. With the wife's dowry the couple can easily get along and lead a peaceful, uneventful, and happy jogtrot life, which is the great aim of the majority of the French people.

But, on the other hand, there is no country where you will see so many cases of *mesalliance* as France. Indeed, it is a most common thing for a young French man of good family to fall in love with a girl of a much lower station of life than his, to court her at first with perhaps only the idea of killing time, to soon discover that the girl is highly respectable, and to finally marry her. French parents frown on this sort of thing, and do their best to discourage it, but rather than cross their son's love they give their consent and trust to that adaptability of French women of which I was speaking just now, to raise her self to her husband's level and make a wife he will never be ashamed of.

The Frenchman is the slave of his womankind, but not in the same way as the American is. The French man is brought up by his mother, and remains under her sway till she dies. When he marries, his wife leads him by the nose, and when, besides, he has a daughter, on whom he generally dotes, this lady soon joins the other two in ruling this easy-going, good-humoured man.

The American, I believe, will lavish attention and luxury on his wife and daughters, but he will save them the trouble of being mixed in his affairs. His business is his, his office private. His womankind is the sun and glory of his life, whose company he will hasten to enjoy as soon as he can throw away the cares of his business.

In France, a wife is a partner, a cashier who takes care of the money, an adviser on stocks and speculations. In the mercantile class she is both cashier and bookkeeper. Enter a shop in France, Paris included, and behind "Pay Here" you will see Madame smiling all over as she pockets the money for the firm.

When I say she is a partner, I might safely have said that she is the active partner, and by far the shrewder of the two. She brings to bear her native suppleness, her fascinating little ways, her persuasive manners, and many a customer, whom her husband was allowing to go away without a purchase, has been brought back by the wife, and induced to part with his cash in the shop.

Last summer I arrived in Paris, on my way home.

rom Germany, to spend a few days visiting the Expo- ition. I went one day into a shop on the Boulevards o buy a white hat. The new-fashioned hats, the on- y hats which the husband showed me, are narrow- rimmed, and I declined to buy one. I was just going o leave, when the wife, who, from the back parlour, ad listened to my conversation with her husband, tepped in and said, "But, Adolph, why do you let Monsieur go? Perhaps he does not care to follow the fashion. We have a few white broad brimmed hats eft from last year that we can let Monsieur have a bon compte. They are upstairs; go and fetch them." And, sure enough, there was one which fitted and pleased me, and I left in that shop a little sum of twenty-five francs which the husband was going to let me take elsewhere, but which the wife managed to secure for the firm.

No one who has lived in France has failed to be struck with the intelligence of the women, and there exist few Frenchmen who do not readily admit how intellectually inferior they are to their country-women, chiefly among the middle and lower middle classes. And this is not due to any special training, for the education received by the women of this class is of the most limited kind; they are taught to read, write, and reckon, and their education is finished.

Shrewdness is inborn in them, and a peculiar talent for getting twenty shillings' worth for every pound they spend. How to make a house look pretty and attractive with small outlay; how to make a dress or turn out a bonnet with a few knick-knacks; how to make a savoury dish out of a remnant of beef, mutton, and veal; all this is a science not to be despised when a husband in receipt of a £100 salary wants to make a good dinner, and see his wife look pretty.

No doubt the aristocratic inhabitants of Mayfair and Belgravia in London, and the Four Hundreds (with capital letters) of New York, may think all this very small, and these French people very uninteresting. They can, perhaps, hardly imagine that such people live. But they do live, and live very happy lives too. And I will go so far as to say that happiness, real happiness' is chiefly found among clerks of limited income. The husband, who for a whole year has put quietly by a few francs every week, so as to be able to give his dear wife a nice present at Christmas, gives her a far more valuable present than the millionaire who orders Tiffany to send a few diamond rings to his wife. That quiet little French couple whom you see at the upper circle of a theatre, and who have saved the money to enable them to come and hear such and such a play, are happier than the occupants of the boxes on the first tier.

In speaking of nations I have always taken more interest in observing the "million," who differ in every country, than in the "upper ten," who are alike all over the world. People who have millions at their disposal generally discover and adopt the same way of living; people who have only a small income show their native instincts in the intelligent use of it. All these differ, and these only are worth studying, unless you belong to the staff of a society paper. I am proud to say England and America are the only two countries in the world where these official organs of Anglo-Saxon snobbery can be found.

The source of friendship is to be found in the thrift of the women, from the best middle class to the peasantry. This thrift is also the source of French wealth. We have no railway kings, no oil kings, no silver kings, but we have no tenement houses, no unions, no workhouses.

Our lower classes do not ape in ridiculous attires the upper class, either in their habits or dress. The wife of a peasant or of a mechanic wears a simple snowy cap, and a serge or cotton dress. The wife of a shopkeeper does not wear any jewellery because she cannot afford to buy real stones, and her taste is too good to allow of her wearing any false ones. She is not ashamed of her husband's occupation; she does not play the fine lady while her husband is at work; she saves him the expense of a cashier or of an extra clerk by helping him in his business. When the shutters are up she enjoys life with him, and is the companion of his pleasures as well as of his hardships.

Club life is unknown in France, except among the very upper classes. Man and wife are constantly together, and France is a nation of Darbys and Joans.

There is, I believe, no country where men and women go through life on such equal terms as France. In England (and here again I speak of the masses only) the man thinks himself a much superior being to the woman. It is the same in Germany. In America, I should feel inclined to believe that a woman looks down upon a man with a certain amount of contempt. She receives at his hands attentions of all sorts, but I cannot say that I have ever discovered in her the slightest trace of gratitude to man.

Will you have a fair illustration of the position of woman in France, in England, in America? Go to an hotel and watch the arrival of couples in the dining-room. In France you will see them arrive together, walk abreast towards the seat assigned to them, very often arm in arm. In England you will see John Bull leading the way, followed by his meek wife with her eyes cast down. In America, behold the dignified, nay, majestic, entry of Mrs Jonathan, a queen going towards her throne—and Jonathan behind!

THE BAYONET AND THE BUTT

Ho! My! Don't you come anigh,
When Tommy is a playin' with the bayonet and the butt!

So sings the Laureate of the Army in India, observes the *Daily News*, and if any one wants to know how the bayonet and the butt are played with, in practice, or should be played with, Mr. Alfred Hutton gives a theory of the sport in his "Fixed Bayonets" (Clowes). He finds that writers on the Art of Fence have said very little about the bayonet, especially in English. Sir Richard Burton's book is now about thirty years old, and M'Clellan's, in America, is a translation. The musket and bayonet are rather heavy and unwieldy for practice in fencing rooms, and it is clearly impossible to be elegant with such ponderous weapons. Our new arm is shorter than the old, but the proverb says that "the people which shortens its weapons widens its boundaries." The short Roman sword drove its employers to close quarters, and the Maori, with a *patu patu*, scarcely longer than a paper knife, is reckoned an awkward customer. Our new weapon is lighter and more manageable than the old one, and handier for parry and riposte. The bayonet is no longer a mere *arme de choc*, a difficult term to translate, meaning a weapon for heavy combined charges, but can be fenced, and, in fact, "played" with. There is a kind of lunge called "the throw point," in which the left hand quits its hold, and this is clearly hazardous, difficult to recover, and apt to end in being disarmed. Our author criticises this lunge, as recommended in the new Bayonet Exercise. It seems to him a trick of the parade-ground, dangerous and showy. There is a difficulty in giving point at all, in shortening the long weapon, when you come to very close quarters—the same difficulty on a larger scale as we meet in ordinary encounters with small swords. But it is not possible to criticise fairly an elaborate criticism full of practical detail. Mr. Hutton complains of a "buckram rigidity" in the official handbook. When it comes to "sharps" we are not fighting with "men in buckram."

The bayonet and rifle, as a hand-to-hand weapon has, three elements of attack and defence—point, edges, and butt. The blade is useless in defence; it is like the *foible* of the small sword. All the rest of the weapon may be used in different parries of attacks, from a similar weapon or from the sword. There are parries just as in small sword fencing; there is actually the beat"—"a smart springy rap" "to the opponent's blade, to drive his point out of line." There is the *froissement* (hard word for Tommy Atkins); and there are feints to deceive various parries. Reading of all these, people may conclude that they are capital school exercises for acquiring handiness and rapidity, but that they will go to the winds when real fighting is to be done. In assaults of arms, even with the small sword, it is the lightning quickness of the *coup droit* that does the business, not the elaborate deceptions of parries and the complicated feints. Thus, with bayonets, the master thrust, the pupil parries quarte, feints one two, and thrusts in the quarte line. In battle, if Tommy Atkins succeeds in parrying, we fancy he will seldom "feint one two," but will riposte as hard and as heavy as he can put it in. Fighting in earnest, we fancy, is commonly a hurry-skurry, a medley of blades and butts, by no means an elegant and scientific display. As to the bayonet edge, it is seldom a direct attack can be made with it, "and then only at the advanced hand or forearm" of an opponent. But a cut by way of rapid riposte may be made, not at the body, protected as it is by cloths. "The cuts should be finished with a drawing "motion, to make the edge bite," but this reads like a counsel of perfection. The *coup de Jarnac*, that ancient blow, may be given with the bayonet edge "at the sinews behind the advanced knee." The butt thrust was a favourite of Private Learoyd's, of romantic fame—"allow the bayonet to drop to the rear over the left shoulder, pass forward the right foot, and drive the heel-plate like a battering ram into the opponent's face." This is a device of M. Gomard's, but we think it has occurred to the unenlightened fancy of the reflective British private.

Mr. Hutton carries these ideas further, and offers a whole system of Fencing with the Butt. It is used in the inextricable tangle of close quarters, and is held superior to "shortening arms." The attacks are pecks, so to speak, "with the sharp projecting toe only." This system, with the gouge at the back of his axe, was elaborated once by a Zulu warrior, of the blood of T'Chaka, just for Mr. Hopkin's reason. The pecks could be given rapidly, at close quarters, without relinquishing guard, by a wide sweep of the blade. The Zulu gentleman, like Mr. Hopkins, "found a blow with this very conclusive." "If the stroke is given with any part other than the sharp 'toe,' it can do no harm beyond irritating the opponent, and making him perhaps a little more dangerous," which would be superfluous. "Deliver the toe behind the left ear" is a pleasing injunction, and should, if successful, prove "conclusive." In the interests of suffering humanity it is pleasant to learn that there are parries for these pecks. The shorter new weapon is not so useful against the sabre as of old. The swordsman may, and probably will, "deliver delicate little cuts at our advanced hand." This is clearly his policy. We must shift our hand, and "treat him to time thrusts," always to our mind rather a perilous expedient. Why not jump in and peck him with the butt? He may, as our author sees, feint at the hand, "draw" a time thrust, in which the left hand leaves the weapon, and then "have us on toast," as Vegetius says in "De Re Militari." To let him have the heel-plate between the eyes is recommended. Civilians would like to know whether in war there is much of these elegant recreations; whether civilized troops often stand when other troops get through the line of fire; whether, in action, his lessons would not slip from the memory of the warrior, so that he would fight in a rude, uneducated way. How does the bayonet answer against the lance and spear, or even the axe, all of them weapons which our men may meet, not to mention the waddy, the patu, the boomerang, the Afghan knife? If we meet a Continental force, with a weapon a foot longer than ours, we shall need all our skill and audacity.

COWEN'S NEW OPERA.

FIRST-NIGHT demonstrations are apt to prove delusive, but there are strong grounds for believing that the favourable verdict passed by the audience on Mr. F. H. Cowen's new opera, *Thorgrim*, will receive general confirmation. For if *Thorgrim* is not a masterpiece without flaw, it must assuredly be regarded as one of the most effective operas produced in any country during the last ten or fifteen years. This is very high praise, if we remember that author and composer are both comparatively new to their work, writes the *Standard*. Mr. Bennett has won much credit for the literary merit displayed in his libretti for oratorios and cantatas, but he has not hitherto written, or, at any rate, published, the book of a grand opera, and Mr. Cowen's *Pauline*, produced as far back as 1876, must be regarded as a youthful exercise. Mr. Bennett's book is founded on the story of "Vigland the Fair," in Messrs. Magnusson and Morris's "Three Northern Love Stories, and Other Tales." Since Wagner set the example by taking the Icelandic version of the Nibelung myth as the foundation of his great trilogy, Norse stories and legends have been increasingly drawn upon as the foundation of musical works. At the same time the lack of variety and softness in these stern fatalistic subjects seems to suggest moderation in their use. The period of the present opera is the tenth century, in the reign of Harold Fair-hair, King of Norway, and the plot deals with the loves and the hates—more with the latter than the former—of Helgi, the legitimate, and Thorgrim, the "loveborn" son of Jarl Eric. Mr. Bennett has wisely preserved the Pagan spirit of the original. To have endowed the characters with Christian attributes, or provided them with the veneer of modern civilisation, would have destroyed the historical value of the drama. The scene of the first act is laid on the shore of a fjord in Rogaland, close to the dwelling of Eric. Some weird harmonies and melodic progressions prepare the listener for the Gothic story about to be illustrated, and at the twenty-first bar the curtain rises. At first the stage is empty, but a visit from King Harald is expected, and soon his horn is heard in the distance. This is the signal for the entry of a crowd of Eric's men, together with the Jarl himself, his wife, Arnora, and the two sons, Thorgrim and Helgi. The assembly bursts into a fierce chorus, "From his nest in the North," in which conspicuous features are the harmony of the minor second of the scale, and an impressive figure, in the style of a national song, "Hail to thee, Harald, our leader." A more fitting welcome from a semi-barbarous people to their monarch could not be imagined. As soon as Harald has landed, Eric's warriors, represented by the ballet, perform a martial dance, the music of which is in the same strenuous, strongly rhythmical vein, with phrases which might pass as well for Scottish as for Scandinavian music. The fury of the dance, in which all present are supposed to join, increases until at last the movement ceases as if from shere exhaustion. The next number in the original score is a pathetic and beautiful song sung by a Skald, but it was felt that the story was being too long delayed, and the ballad was reluctantly sacrificed. The King, however, who has been presented with a harp adorned with flowers, accompanies himself in an air setting forth how the Viking, unconquerable in war, falls before a woman's glance. It is an effective piece, the melody having a distinctly Northern flavour. Next, the warriors have a drinking chorus, which is likely to be popular with male voice choirs, as it is a remarkably bright and spirited part-song. During its course the brothers Helgi and Thorgrim play at "tables," a game resembling draughts. Thorgrim wins, and Helgi, in anger, not only scatters the pieces, but taunts Thorgrim with his shameful birth. In an instant the latter's blood is up, the pair wrestle, and Helgi is worsted, the partisans of each meanwhile singing a vigorous double chorus, in which they encourage their respective champions and taunt one another. The disturbance causes the King to come forward and demand the names of the brawlers. Eric presents them, and the King, pleased with Thorgrim's manly figure, takes him aside in converse. During this, Arnora and those who sympathize with her and her son, devise means how to draw the hot-tempered Thorgrim into another fray, and slay him. An opportunity soon occurs, but previously the hero has an effective air, partly lyrical, partly declamatory, in which he swears allegiance to the King. Then, during a drinking scene, Thorgrim accidentally spills some wine over Sweyn, a partisan of Helgi, who once more insults him concerning his birth. Swords are again drawn, Thorgrim kills Sweyn, and once more the King has to stop the fight, which has become general. He forgives the hero for his deed, under the circumstances, and at the request of Eric promises to make him "King's man," and take him away from the scene of strife. At this Thorgrim resumes his song, and all save Arnora and a few of her adherents join the noble patriotic strain, thus bringing the act to a highly imposing climax.

It will be noted that little or no progress has so far been made with the story. But, on the other hand, we have listened to a great deal of remarkable brilliant music, and have witnessed some graphic pictures of life in the North at a savage epoch. The scene of the second act is "A Hall in King Harald's house, adorned for a feast." After a few bars of reminiscence from the previous act a march is commenced, and soon after the curtain rises the King and his train enter and receive their guests. The march is not one of the strongest numbers in the opera, and, despite the graceful flowing melody which forms the alternative theme, the spectator is unfortunately reminded of the more picturesque and effective corresponding scene in *Tannhauser*. Among the guests is a maiden with the curious name of Olof Sunbeam, daughter of Jarl Thorir. Thorgrim is fascinated by her beauty, and pays her homage, to which she replies in hesitating terms. Their duet is fragmentary; but it contains one melodious phrase which is awkwardly described in the libretto as the 'Theme of Thorgrim's sudden love." The conversation has been observed by Arnora, and as Olof has been promised by her father to Helgi, the mother urges her son to active measures against his bastard brother. But Helgi gloomingly replies that fate has ordained he should succumb to Thorgrim in all things, and Arnora apostrophises the goddess Freya for aid in an extremely expressive air—one of the most successful pieces for a solo voice in the work. The King who has already had evidence of Thorgrim's vocal skill, now calls upon him for a song, and he complies with a wild and mournful ditty, in which the effect is greatly heightened by the plaintive notes of the saxophone in the accompaniment. Immediately afterwards Thorgrim boldly demands the hand of Olof from her father, Thorir, who replies that it is already promised to Helgi. He next appeals to the King, who says that he has no right to interfere in the matter. Thorgrim then bursts into one of his uncontrollable fits of passion, declares that he will no longer serve Harald, and departs, vowing, however, that at the proper time he will return and secure the prize for which he longs. This *finale* is chiefly remarkable, in a musical sense, for an extremely well-written *ensemble*, in which the voice parts, written in free counterpoint, are welded together with almost Wagnerian ingenuity.

Hitherto the action of the opera has been marked by abundant storm and stress. There is now a welcome change to a quieter mood, the scene being a glade in a pine forest near Jarl Thorir's house. After a peaceful strain in A flat the curtain rises, and Olof, in desponding mood, enters, attended by her women. To cheer her they sing a very pretty and piquant chorus, telling how love will conquer all obstacles. Olof, however, pays little heed to their pleasant prattle, and bids them leave her. Alone she laments her approaching union with Helgi in a freely-constructed scena, charming throughout, and especially so in the section in G flat, "Aid me, gentle Powers," in which the orchestra echoes the voice with pretty effect. The women's chorus is heard in the distance, and then Thorgrim appears, his arrival being, of course, the signal for a love duet. Commencing in agitated fashion, the music tones down into a very beautiful *andante* in the sentimental key of A flat. At the conclusion of this Olof perceives one of Helgi's spies watching them, and there is a renewal of agitation, leading eventually to a highly-impassioned movement, which rises to a climax, and ends on a discord as Helgi and Arnora rush in. The former is about to attack Thorgrim, but swerves, and leans trembling on his sword, the curtain falling on this singular situation. The striking resemblance of ideas in this act to the second act of Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, cannot fail to be noted. Olof, like *Isolde*, is betrothed against her will. In both works, after the heroine soliloquises, her real lover enters, the joy of their meeting being emphasised by a reiterated figure in the orchestra. In both the duet ends on a crashing discord, as the hero's enemies arrive and interrupt the stolen interview. The resemblance goes no further: but it is sufficiently noteworthy to cause a feeling of curiosity as to whether it is the result of accident or design. The last act is brief, but to the purpose. The scene is Jarl Thorir's "Fire Hall,' decorated for the Yule-tide feast and marriage of Olof and Helgi. The introduction is based on material we have heard before, and when the curtain rises and Arnora and Helgi are discovered, the latter in his usual moody and depressed condition. In answer to his mother's remonstrances he declares that he still fears Thorgrim, and in a sombre, but not unmelodious, air confesses himself only an instrument in the hands of fate. The marriage procession enters, and we have a bridal chorus with a remarkably piquant accompaniment, in which a succession of sevenths on the degrees of the scale has an odd, but pleasing effect. The ceremony is not permitted to take place, for Thorgrim, arrives and challenges his brother to mortal combat. Once more the craven Helgi refuses, and then Thorgrim appeals to Olof to fulfil her promise. She proudly places herself at his side, and at a signal from Thorgrim the lights are extinguished. There is a brief orchestral movement during the ensuing turmoil, after which the curtains at the back are withdrawn and the lovers are seen by moonlight on Thorgrim's warship, sailing seaward. There is an attempt to follow them, but the hero's men bar the door, and a phrase from the love duet brings down the curtain on an exceedingly novel and effective situation.

We fancy the merits and weaknesses of the dramatic foundation of this opera will have become obvious to the readers of this rapid survey of its leading features. The chief defect in the book is the lack of human interest in the principal characters. Thorgrim is a proud, turbulent spirit, quite destitute of the finer qualities of humanity. Helgi is a mean-spirited, craven-hearted pessimist, unworthy of the regard which his mother feels for him. The rest are colourless sketches, in whose entrances and exits it is impossible to feel any interest. On the other hand, as a literary effort, the book of *Thorgrim* is full of significance. The polish of the lyrics, the wealth of satire in the dialogues between the rival sons of Eric and their respective adherents, and the numberless felicitous touches in almost every scene, demand unqualified praise. In these respects the libretto is superior to anything that has appeared since Wagner's *Meistersinger*.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT OF ANGLING.

SIR EDWARD BUCK writes to the *Field*:—Captain Howell, R. N. R., s. s. Clan Mackenzie, has for some years successfully accomplished what many people believe to be an impossible achievement—*viz.*, the capture of fish by rod and line from a steamer moving at a rapid rate through the water. Captain Howell has kindly consented to my sending you the following description, in the hope that others, whom pleasure or business take into deep waters, may find as much amusement as he and those who have sailed with him have enjoyed in this sport. The road is a bamboo about 60ft. long, as thick as the upper arm at base, and somewhat less than the wrist at the extremity. The line is a hand log-line about 80yds. to 100yds. long. The bait is as follows: Round the shaft of a huge double hook (like the old-fashioned pike gorge hook) is wound some coarse linen, covered by a piece of red cloth, on the back and sides of this is tacked a white rag with loose flaps at the tail, each flap being caught to the hook by a couple of turns of thread. The bait is attached to the line by a swivel and by a snood of stout single galvanised wire, or of asteel piano wire about 12ft. long. The bait itself is 5in. to 6in. long, and is intended to be taken for a flying-fish of medium size.

So far there is nothing very novel. But Captain Howell's gear, by which the rod is held and hoisted at will, and by which also the fish is automatically played when first hooked, is novel and ingenious. A double block is attached at a height of some 40ft. (it may be more) above the butt of the rod to the rigging. Two ropes pass round it, and are securely fastened to the bulwarks, being attached at the other ends to the bamboo. By this gear the bamboo is hoisted at an angle sufficient to raise it about the waves when fishing in rough weather, or is brought up to rest along the rigging when not required for use. If this is done the whole apparatus can be set to work at any time in three or four minutes. The line, passing round a small block at the end of the bamboo, is tied round the pair of ropes. A piece of single sewing twine about 2ft. or 3ft. long is attached to it, and hauled taut fastened to the pair of ropes, allows the end of the line to hang loose. In the centre of the lure hangs a small bell. The bamboo is fastened to the bulwarks by rope lashings, and is also attached to the forepart of the ship by a fore guy. The line is hauled to the taffrail near the stern by a piece of hand log line.

When the apparatus is set, the line, in fine weather, streams behind the point where it is held up by the tie line for about sixty yards, the last twenty feet or so skimming over or slightly immersed below the surface of the water, with the bait rapidly revolving at the end. When a fish takes the bait, the sewing twine breaks, the bell rings, and the ropes are then pulled by the line in an outward direction. By this movement the bamboo is slightly hoisted, so that at the same time that the yielding prevents the snapping of the line, which would otherwise occur, a motion is generated which tends to hold up the fish and to insert the hook more securely in his mouth. When the fish relaxes his pull, the ropes staighten, and the gear falls into its original position.

The automatic "play" above indicated keeps the fish from breaking away until the person who is to land the fish (we will call him "the fisherman"), attracted by the bell, can arrive at his post. As soon as the fisherman has taken possession of the tie line, the duty of Captain Howell's gear has been done. The fisherman does the rest of the play with his hands, and, be it added, his brains, for it requires both care and ingenuity to prevent the fish from breaking loose or overrunning the line. But all this can be imagined by the piscatorial reader more easily than it can be described. I will merely add one or two facts, which are derived from Captain Howell's experience and which may be more or less useful or interesting.

This method of deep-sea trolling is usually more successful when the steamer is going at something like full speed than at slower rates. A few clouds and a ripple on the water gave the best chance. A glassy sea with a bright sun or very stormy weather are equally objectionable. But fishing need not be prevented by even "half a gale." On a day of the right sort fish will sometimes rush in to the bait from a considerable distance, say, 50 or 60 yards. The fish that have been caught vary from 10lb. to 100lb., but they generally run from 15lb. to 50lb. Among those that have been most frequently landed are dolphin, baracuda, seer fish, bonito and albicore. But many other kinds have also been caught.

In suitable weather a day seldom passes without two or three fish being successfully played and landed, but on lucky days there are continual runs at the bait, and on one day as many as fifteen were struck and brought on deck. As most of the fish caught by the trolling bait, especially the first three named, are excellent eating, it is hardly necessary to say that there is profit as well as pleasure in the sport; for what is a greater treat at sea than a freshly caught fish on the saloon dinner table? Nor should the wonderful sight afforded by the changing colours of the dying dolphin be forgotten. As might be expected from the nature of the bait, the dolphin, which is the well-known persecutor of the flying-fish, is perhaps more often taken by Captain Howell's apparatus than any other species, and the spectacle which the hues of the expiring fish afford surpass in the reality all the fervid descriptions of them which have been recorded by the poets of old. Yachtsmen who wish for an object to beguile an idle day in the Mediterranean will, if they can make their boat travel with sufficient speed, find the capture of a dolphin an interesting occupation.

The gear which I have described is used on an ordinary passenger steamer, but the whole may be made proportionably small for a yacht. If a bamboo is not obtainable, a light pine spar may be substituted. Hooks and lines specially made for Captain Howell's gear can be obtained from Messrs. Gowland, Crooked-lane. I have only seen the gear at work for a couple of days myself; but the appended extract from a letter published some little time ago in an Indian paper, and written by a passenger who travelled with Captain Howell from England to Ceylon, will give some idea of the usual results of the use of Captain Howell's fishing gear on an ordinary voyage:—

"In the Gulf of Aden, while running ten or eleven knots an hour, we caught a dolphin. I omitted to mention before Captain Howell's fishing apparatus, with which he not only interests passengers, but catches an appreciable quantity of fine fish, especially in the Red Sea, nearly every voyage often as much as 2 cwt. By means of spliced bamboos braced at right angles to our quarter-deck rail and stretching perhaps 30ft. out, a line and hooks running in the water behind, parallel to our course, are kept at a sufficient distance from the ship to attract fish usually frightened by the noise of the screw. I had never seen the attempt made to fish on either steamer or sailing vessel before. From the former it was always said to be impossible to catch anything, in consequence of the motion and speed. And most of us therefore regarded the *Chyebassa's* bamboo fishing apparatus rather sceptically. But our doubts were dissipated both in the Mediterranean and Red Sea by the capture of several fine fish, from 8lb. to 12lb. each—some of them mackerel in species and approaching to the delicacy of our Ceylon sear-fish. On one day we had no less than six captures, but the best was to come, and the captain, who had frequently caught dolphins, was very anxious we should see one captured. The wish was at length gratified; it was a full-sized fish, perhaps 15lb, of the most beautiful colouring, which, however, changed in the strangest manner from a bluish purple through all shades to green, and anon to a grey silvery brightness, as the poor thing's life passed away. It also proved to be very good eating. The reason we do not see dolphins for sale in Indian fish markets is said to be the value attached to them by wealthy natives, for whom they are usually reserved, for the temples, and raja's palaces especially Catching flying-fish with a torch was another means successfully practiced and very good food flying-fish are.

"Captain Howell states that the weights in the above account are, except in the case of the dolphin, materially under-estimated. The length of the bamboo is also one-half what it should be."

In connection with the above description by Sir E. Buck of an extraordinary development of angling the *Field* has received the following letter:—

"Sir,—As I believe a previous account has been sent you regarding trolling at sea, it may be of some interest to your readers to have an account of my personal experience as a passenger on board the Clan Mackenzie, commanded by Captain E. H. Howell, R. N. R. We left Madras 10 P.M., February 18, bound for London, *via* Colombo and Suez. On the 19th the fishing-rods were rigged, and on the evening of the same day, after one or two runs were captured a seer fish weighing 20lb. On leaving Colombo on the 24th, we caught a bonito, 15lb; and on the 26th, a dolphin, 18lb.; and two bonito, 20lb; on the 27th, one bonito, 7lb.; March 2, one dolphin, 8lb.; March 3, one barracouta, 15lb.; March 4, one barracouta, 5lb.; March 7, three bonito, 30lb. Arriving at Suez next morning, when the rods were taken in for the voyage, as Captain Howell informs me that the fishing in the Mediterranean during the winter months is very poor. Our total weight of fish was 128lb. in fifteen days' tfishing. We lost about half a dozen fish just as they were being dragged on board, and had a good many runs which we missed. The best time for fishing seemed to be between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. and when the water was a little lumpy rather than a smooth sea. As some relief to the monotony of a long sea voyage, sport of this description is most welcome, while, in addition to the fun in catching the fish, all except the bonito were most excellent eating. I have no doubt that Captain Howell will be glad to give anyone all information with regard to his mode of fishing or particulars can be had from his tackle-makers, Messrs. Gowland, of Crooked-lane, E. C. F. W. G."

AT the Rangoon Municipal meeting on Monday the question of the appointment of the Engineer to the Municipality came up for settlement. There were as many as 78 applications to be considered, some of them from home. The successful candidate for the post was Mr John Stirrat, of Edinburgh. He is to be communicated with by telegram, and in the event of his declining to come out, Mr. Newton, from Singapore, is to be offered the position.

AT St. Petersburg great preparations are being made for the visit of the German Emperor. According to one correspondent, it is firmly believed in high quarters that he will be accompanied by the Empress Victoria Augusta. The correspondent hears that the Czar and Czarina are looking forward with great pleasure to the arrival of their guests, which will probably take place in June. The Imperial couple will stay at Peterhof, and a series of brilliant fetes will be given in their honour. From Peterhof the camp at Krasnoe-Szelo will be visited. The Court has unexpectedly returned to St. Petersburg from Gatschina, owing to the cold and rainy weather now prevailing.

FIFTY YEARS IN HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

A FEW days ago a report appeared in the papers stating that Goerge Payne, her Majesty's State coachman, had retired from his position, and that the box of the Royal State carriage would be filled by another. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who called at the Royal Mews, found that Mr. Payne had already departed, and that the mews knew him no more. Presently, however, the old gentleman was discovered to have taken up a temporary abode in a green and pleasant country-nook by the riverside. Those who remember Mr. Payne only in the gold and scarlet splendour of his State uniform would hardly recognize him in the tall old man who walks about in the free-and-easy costume of a country gentleman, and, who instead of the powdered wig and gorgeous hat, wears only his own sparse grey locks, and a soft, round, cloth hat. But, though bereft of regal splendour, Mr. Payne, with his ruddy face, his honest blue eyes and his natural, genial manner, is still pleasant to contemplate as he recalls incidents of his long and interesting career, or as he talks of a colt, the breaking in of which he has just witnessed. It is all but fifty-two years since that Mr. Payne, then a lad of thirteen, was first employed in the Royal stables at Windsor:—

"So you have at last given up the reins of office, Mr. Payne?" asked our representative as the old man, after putting his stout stick in the corner, sat down for a chat. "Yes, it was time. Fifty-two years is a long spell, and I thought it wiser to resign before any accident might happen which would spoil my record. When a man is getting on for seventy years the hands become a little shaky, and the eyes rather dim, so I gave it up in time.

"Then do you mean to say that in all your long career you haven't had a single accident when the great of the world put themselves under your protection?"—"Not a single mishap," Mr. Payne replied with pardonable self-satisfaction, "though sometimes it was not an easy matter to steer the carriage through the crowd. It was always worse when the distance between Buckingham Palace and the place to which we drove was short, and when the crowd was concentrated in a few streets."

"What was the greatest crowd through which you ever drove the Queen? The Jubilee, I suppose?"—"No, no, no; not the Jubilee, by any means," was the reply, given very slowly and thoughtfully, while, with eyes fixed steadily on the ground, the old state coachman evidently saw the pageants of many years pass before his mental eyes. "The Jubilee crowd was comparatively small, because it was disperse along the whole route the Palace, up Constitution-hill, along Picadilly, and on to the Abbey. It was child's play to drive through it compared to making one's way through some crowds I have seen. The worst, I think, was when the Princess of Wales first came to England. I was not on the Royal box, because that was before I was appointed her Majesty's State coachman, though I have driven the Princess, and the Prince too, times without number on later occasions. But I had a good deal to do with the supervision of the procession, and I never saw the like of that crowd. At the Mansion House and the Bank it was something terrible; the volunteers who were stationed there were bodily lifted up, guns and all, right above the crowd, and one mounted officer and his horse got under the carriage of the Princess, which for a moment was in great danger of being upset. When the Queen opens Parliament in State the crowd is always bad, because she goes by the nearest way from the Palace to Westminster, and it is no joke to drive the eight cream-coloured ponies even when there is no crowd to make them nervous."

"Now tell me the secret of the mysterious eight ponies, Mr. Payne. Are they, as is popularly believed, or are they not, a team which, when it is not harnessed to the great State coach, lives under the rule and governorship of a certain renowned circus owner?" While the conversation was going on, Mr. Payne had consented to undergo the process of being sketched, as, notwithstanding his gorgeous official robes, he has never countenanced the modern craze for seeing ourselves (literally) as others see us, and the photographer's camera has never yet been fixed upon his face. Hitherto he had been an admirable "subject" from the sketcher's point of view, for though he talked away quite freely, his attitude never changed for a moment, and his features which in profile are not unlike those of Lord Beaconsfield, though the expression of the fine face is as open as that of "Dizzy" was sphinx-like, had been in complete repose. Now, however, he was roused, and, quickly turning round, called out:—

"Circus ponies? Well, I'm a circus pony myself if they are. There isn't a word of truth in it. They are kept at the Royal Mews, in Buckingham Palace-road, and their chief business is to stand and eat their heads off. We exercise them every day, but they do no work except on the rare occasions when her Majesty uses them. Circus ponies indeed! Why, they are bred down at Hampton Court, and are brought up as they are required, the old ones being killed off. We have two coming up—at least I should say *they* have two coming up, for I won't be there to see them—this very autumn, when the two oldest will be killed."

"At what age do you bring them up to town?"—"When they're about three. Yes, as early as that. They are nasty, stubborn brutes, and if we don't take them in hand while they are quite young, and can still be trained, they give no end of trouble, and, indeed, can hardly be broken in at all."

"The horses for her Majesty's general use are, I suppose, always very quiet, study-going animals?"—"Yes, they are carefully selected and thoroughly quiet animals, that can be relied upon. Not that the Queen is particularly nervous, but when people are getting old and a little weak they don't care to run risks, and her Majesty is not as strong as she used to be. She walks on a stick, you know."

"Did you drive on State occasions only?"—"Oh, dear, no. I drove her Majesty in private as well; not in my State uniform, but in a simple livery: black hat, coat, waistcoat, and trousers."

"Why didn't you have a photograph of yourself taken in your grand apparel?"—"No. I don't believe in being photographed, but a gentleman from Kensington has painted me, life size, in the State livery. The picture was nearly finished, when he got tired of it; only the part from below the knees to the ground was left unfinished, and when I gave up my home at the mews I wrote and asked him to come and fetch it. It is a splendid picture; my face just exactly as I am, and the gold and scarlet of the coat. Perfectly magnificent, I assure you. You should see that; it was beautifully done."

The remarks were made in the utmost simplicity of heart, and not one atom of what Carlyle calls the "valet mind" was mixed with the genuine admiration of the veteran coachman for the gold-embroidered coat. Yes, he said, it was a fine picture, and it was meant for the National Gallery (!), but he did not know whether it would ever be finished now.

"Have I driven any other grand personages? I should say I have. There isn't a monarch in Europe whom I haven't had in the carriage behind me. This pin (here Mr. Payne took the pin out of his cravat and handed it over for the inspection) was given to me by the King of Sweden after one of his visits." It was a valuable and beautiful pin, representing the Swedish Royal Arms, set in pearls and diamonds. "And here is another memento, from the King of the Belgians." This was a handsome gold watch, a "hunter," set with rubies, and worn with an uncommonly fine and heavy gold chain, which the Crown Prince of Sweden gave to Mr. Payne on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The Duke of Edinburgh's present is another pin, set in emeralds and diamonds; but the present Mr. Payne naturally prizes most highly is yet another diamond tie pin, which her Majesty presented to him with her own hands two years ago, when her old servant celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the service of the Royal family, under King William the Fourth. Nor are the signs of Royal favour in the shape of medals wanting, for of these Mr. Payne has two, one of which was given him by the Queen for long service and good conduct, while the other, the Jubilee medal, is to remind him that he was among the number of faithful vassals who served her Majesty on the day of her jubilee.

Mr. Payne has looked down upon a number of dusky potentates from the far East; he has driven the late Emperor of Russia and his father before him; the princes and rulers of India have been entrusted to his care; Abdul Aziz the great Turk, and last in the long line the Shah of Persia, have been driven by him. Now the end of his working day has come; once again his Royal mistress, when recently she opened the Tudor Exhibition, honoured him by letting him drive her; and then he laid aside his gold-embroidered coat, and handed the reins to his successor to end his days in peaceful retirement—a loyal, faithful servant of the simple, old-world type, which, unfortunately, is quickly vanishing from the scene, but upon which the present-day domestics are no improvement.

ON account of the heat in Calcutta the Port Officer has advised the commanders of vessels in the Hughli not to expose their crews to the sun between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A POSTMASTER in the Rungpore district has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust with respect to a parcel containing jewellery ordered from Calcutta by himself, but which he returned as refused after abstracting its contents and putting in copper pieces instead.

THE method of curing fever in Nicœa, the city of the creed, is at least unique. A shirt of the fevered man must be carried to the priest, and a bottle of water must be blessed in a Dervish's bowl. The sick man puts on the shirt and drinks of the water, then, if he can walk, he goes and lies down before the Dervish, who steps upon him. If he dies, fate, stern fate (not the Dervish's weight) has caused his death, and if he recovers, then religion has come to his rescue. Little children and babies are treated in the same manner.

THE difficulties involved in a protective system are many and various, as the framers of the new American tariff must know to their cost. The question of the wool duty is a good example. As it is, the only form of protection by which the farmer benefits, he is not unnaturally anxious to keep; but his views are not in accordance with those of the woolen manufacturers, who find it raises their cost of production to such an extent as seriously to cripple their trade. Of all concerned, carpet-makers come off worst. The low [illegible] they use are not produced in the States at all, and yet, to encourage the use of native wool wherever possible, they are subject to a heavy duty. We learn from Washington that a deputation representing these unfortunate producers of carpets is at present urging on the Ways and Means Committee the abolition or reduction of the duty, but under present circumstances their chance of success is rather remote.

LITERATURE: THEN AND NOW.

MRS. LYNN LYNTON, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes:—

Of all forms of fiction the sensational demands the most careful treatment. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and to the sublime may be added the horrible, the serie, the blood-curdling, the sensational. That step is no wider than the bridge, itself no thicker than a hair, over which the True Believer passes on his way to heaven, with the pit yawning below. And just as many a peccant soul trips, stumbles, and falls, so do the sensational writers pass over the narrow line and plunge headlong into bathos. It becomes a trick as mechanical as the pea and the thimble, and is no longer a weird vision filling the imagination unbidden. It is pumped up; it does not flow naturally. It is a ghost made out of a turnip and a white sheet thrown about a hop-pole; it is not the silent spectre stealing between you and the moonlight—the formless horror that, like another Gorgon's head, turns your very heart to stone. Murder and mystery and the wild phantasies of that region which is neither earth nor sky; tales of those peoples where the men are magicians and the women are superhuman in insight and understanding; crimes which have no name, and sorrows which have no human source; the annals of Scotland Yard and the experiences of Bedlam—have all been ransacked and exhausted, and nothing is now left for the later hands, but the barren gleaning of well-harvested fields and the jags and rags of worn-out garment. Sensationalism is played out, and the "shilling shocker" has run its course. But among all this chaff and rubbish we every now and then light on a bit of real gold—as in that wonderful piece of work, "A Village Tragedy"—one of the strongest as well as one of the most subtle stories of these latter days. For the most part, however, our fiction is not "epoch-making;" and the mantles of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot still flutter above our heads, covering no man's shoulders. Some younger writers are forging ahead, and one in especial has found his way to the front—heartily welcome for the power and orginality that he shows.

If we are not up to the highest mark in fiction, neither are we in one class of poems. We have idylls and dramas, and splendid concerted pieces like grand orchestral music, but we have no new songs which stir the nation's heart. Our music-hall songs, like our drawing-room ditties, are beneath contempt, and need not be spoken of. What we want are strong, stirring, wholesome songs, such as Dibdin wrote—songs which go down to the very roots of patriotism, and help, even more than set orations, to keep men faithful to law and country. In this day of universal disintegration and the supremacy of fads, there are so many who would sacrifice the good of the country—the integrity of the empire—to some impracticable theory that looks like godly justice on paper and would be cruel wrong in practice. And we want "keying up" again to the one central duty—the one passionate devotion—the patriotic love of Englishmen for England. Let them sneer as they will, these milk-and-water faddists, at the Jingo sentiment. The Jingo song was a godsend, and struck the right chord boldly and truly. We want more of the same character if on another topic. The times are ripe, the work is waiting to be done, and a new Dibdin would be of priceless value. This, too, would be a return of the Now to the Then, and one which would do more public good than even the fitting of Scott's mantle or the gift of Thackeray's. The songs of a nation both show more and sink deeper than would seem at first sight. The minds which appreciated "Drink to me only with thine eyes," and "Bid me to live and I will live," were of a different cast and mould in all concerning love than are those which find pleasure in luscious insipidity or sensual vulgarity. Dibdin's songs roused quite different feelings from those which are touched by "Tommy make Room for your Uncle," or "A Pair of Lovely Black Eyes;" and the fact that patriotic songs are seemingly dead and done with, is in itself a revelation of public feeling. All that used to be patriotism seems to have gone into a slashing kind of religiosity, where Heaven replaces the country and the devil swallows up all the other enemies. The effect of these songs and hymns on the congregations is a measure of what might be done by a little manly vigour and working patriotism.

In every direction we come to the same patent fact—the need of reorganisation in literature. There are too many writers, because some of them are so ineffably weak and bad. There is too little good work of real sound scholarship, and too much worthless froth—bright, sparkling, iridescent, what you will—but only froth when all is said that can be said of it. Writers themselves have lost their old self-respecting quiet dignity. They are no longer the representatives of the grand old philosophers, thinking before they spoke, and learning before they taught; the majority of them are mere market hucksters selling their wares to the highest bidder—cheap jacks advertising themselves by patter and clatter—members of a ring which bolsters up those who are affiliated, and boycotts those who are not, irrespective of the worth of the work done. With the creation of the interviewer, reticence on the one side is destroyed—on the other, honour goes by the board. What is not given in one form is filched in another; and he who refuses to be "drawn" is thrawed independently, and has to submit to his fate, willing or unwilling. The public does not read unless it can run as it reads. A book is boiled down to a review, and the review is condensed into a newspaper article. Three lines of small print discuss and dismiss a work that is the outcome of a life's study, and those three lines are written by a man who does not know the very alphabet of the subject. Save in one or two noteworthy exceptions, where the editor, himself a scholar, knows how to choose his contributors, young lions are fatuously credited with literary, scientific, political, and artistic omniscience; and the general utility man, who knows absolutely nothing from the root-work, weaves the crowns or lays on the lash as the fancy takes him, or as he is the friend of a friend of the author's, or the reverse.

Compare one of these smart young men with the erudite scholars of the past generation—the men whose work was as close and perfect as a bit of Japanese enamel—who have chapter and verse for every assertion, and could put their fingers on references and quotations of which our modern young lion knows about as much as he does of Chinese—and then measure the distance of the downward step that literature has made. What was once solid heart-of-oak is now the flimsiest veneer. What was once mastery of the whole subject is now a quick study, a book of well-chosen extracts, and a serviceable memory when called on. That which was once a grave and honourable profession has now degenerated into a noisy, pushing, self-advertising trade; and he who would teach is not always abreast of those whom he undertakes to instruct. The classics are discarded for personal gossip; the continuity to be found in history runs into the sand out of which a new political fad is built; the human nature which has never varied in essence from the earliest times up to now, is glibly supposed to be undergoing a transformation which will enable men to stand on their heads and talk with their heels; the golden apple has become the "purry pome," and the democratic wave has covered the garden of the Hesperides with mud and slime. Literature is not the honourable profession it was when practiced by the learned gentlemen and scholars of the past generation, and it does not confer the same dignity—because the standard of self-respect has fallen like the standard of qualifications—because Dulcamara has displaced Bacon; and Dr. Marigold is the best representative of a philosopher the rank and file of modern literature can show.

THE LATE SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

THE long-expected Diaries of Sir Moses and lady Montefiore were published three weeks ago in two volumes, by Messrs. Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh. The long life of Sir Moses, the prominent part he played in most of the social and religious movements of the century, and his semi-diplomatic missions of mercy into various parts of Europe and Asia, all tend to make him one of the most remarkable personages of recent times and to secure for him a place far above any distinction of sect or race. The following touching account of Sir Moses Montefiore's last moments will be read with interest:—

"In the course of the morning he was asked now and then to take a glass of wine or some beef tea. He would then say, "Wait," while he endeavoured to hold the glass till his breath would allow him to drink. Then feeling apparently a little refreshed, he would say, 'God bless you, God bless you.' A little while later he would turn to me, asking if he had still anyting to do, and moving his hand as if he wanted to sign more cheques for benevolent purposes.

"As he held his hands up, I thought he wished to pray, and commenced reciting prayers out of the very book which he had put aside to be used in the last moments of his life on earth.

"He followed every word I said, and frequently joined in the principal sentences. I then remained silent for a time, when I noticed again his raising his hands in prayer, or invoking the name of God; and I again recited prayers, in which he joined by moving of his lips or raising of his hand.

"His medical attendant came in and spoke to him and he appeared still conscious for all around him. The doctor again tried to make him taste some wine, but he could only take very little. His hands now became very cold, and he would not allow them to be covered; he remained almost in a sitting posture, supported by cushions.

"Relatives and friends now arrived. The gentlemen of the College, the ministers of the Synagogues, and several members of the congregation were in the room. All his faithful attendants entered to take leave of their good master.

"Mr. Joseph Sebag Montefiore, Mrs. Guedalla, Mr. Guedalla, and the writer were also at his bedside.

"We recited part of the daily Morning Service:—'My God! the soul which Thou hast given unto me is pure. Thou has created, formed, and breathed it into me. Thou dost also carefully preserve it within me, and Thou wilt hereafter take it from me to restore it unto me in futurity.

"'During the time that my soul continues within me will I be making acknowledgments to Thee, O Lord, my God, and God of my forefathers, Sovereign of all Creation, Lord of all Souls. Hear, O Israel, the Eternal is our God, the Eternal is One!'

"With the last word, his soul took flight to Heaven. The heart which beat so warmly for all that is good and noble had stopped for ever."

THE *Hochi Shimbun*, a leading Japanese newspaper, discussing recently the progress of Christianity in Japan, says it is slow but sure. There is nothing striking about the number of converts added each year to the roll of Japanese Christians, or about the increase of the propagandists' ministrations. But on the other hand, the foreign faith advances surely and steadily, planting its feet firmly as it goes, and never retrograding for an instant.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

CURIOUS CONTRAST.

OCCASIONALLY, one is struck by curious contrast exhibited unconsciously in the London streets, writes a home paper. On a recent afternoon, a lady who was gazing into a shop window was attired in as kirt of broad checked grey tweed made precisely like a Highland kilt and just reaching the top of a very high-legged pair of stout but well-made boots. The jacket of blue pilot cloth was cut to show a neat broad cloth waistcoat, which in its turn revealed a fair expanse of white shirt front, a turned-up collar, and a well-tied white cravat. The appearance presented was that of a boy, but when the wearer turned round, her very good-looking face was that of a woman well past the thirties. Another lady walking up and down and conversing volubly with a man companion had on a dress of reseda cloth bordered with a broad band of velvet. This garment literally swept over the dusty streets, being quite six inches on the ground. Had some happy medium as to length of skirt been arranged between these two ladies, both would have been considerably better dressed.

A CONVERTIBLE CLOAK.

When mantua-makers began to train the cloak a wild despair fell on the thrifty British matron. How could the cloak be kept out of the dust, even in the short passage between the carriage and the shop, and how could such a garment be made suitable for the promenade? But we are told that, when trained' such cloaks are only meant for tea functions, concerts, and theatres; also that with a little management they do duty at quiet dinners. One vetement of this description, shown me by a leading dressmaker in New Bond Street, was most cleverly carried out. The shape of the garment proper was the now time-honoured "Princess," the foundation material twill silk of a lovely peach colour. This had a black lace over-skirt, with insets of silk in the front, and which was fullish in front and very full behind. The sleeves, also, had similar, but narrower insets, and were high on the shoulder, and moderately tight below the elbow. The low-cut bodice was filled in with cream silk and lace, very full and puffy. A cascade of broad black Chantilly lace fell down the side of the skirt. The skirt was slightly trained. The bodice was veiled in the lightest of lace. To convert this dress into one for the promenade—by imaginative description termed

A TEA-CLOAK.—

a very clever sort of theatre jackets was provided This was of the same silk, was semi-fitting at the waist, where it was irregularly tabbed under a short flounce of bordered lace. The sleeves of silk were draped in lace, in "slash" fashion, and were drawn together by tiny bows of peach ribbon. A cascade of lace and tiny bows of the same ribbon twined round the neck, and met the skirt cascade already described. Provided with such a costume, a lady could vary her entertainments and retain her toilette.

BUTTONS.

The seamless bodice—the despair of inferior dress-makers—has its rival in the multiple seamed one, which has every line indicated by rows of tiny buttons. Buttons under the arm, down the back in three parts, down the front, and also the outer seam of the sleeve. There is a rage for buttons at present. The seamless bodice is usually fastened under cunning draperies, and the button-trimmed bodice is usually hooked under the buttons, to avoid the unseemly buttonholes; besides, life would be too short to button one-half of the buttons provided. These are of all sorts—metal, crystal, jet, wood, ivory, and fabric. The very panels of the skirt have dozens lavished on them.

THE LOW NECK FOR OUT-OF-DOORS.

A not very wise revival in fashion—but whenever was fashion wise?—is the low neck for outdoor occasions. With this we are threatened, and we are assured that as the summer advances the chemisette, and modest vestings will be discarded, and nature will display herself liberally. The bodices—models of which are to be seen in the *ateliers* of the chief modistes—are to be low cut, back and front, and a light fichu of some diaphonous stuff, will be the only covering worn. In the days of the Directore such low-cut arrangements—very low-cut they were—were worn irrespective of weather or season, and ladies promenaded in light muslins, sandalled shoes (thin soled), a delicate fichu for decency's sake, and, in compliment to the perhaps inclement weather, a large tippet of ermine or swansdown. Hygeia was not the popular goddess in those days she is now, nor the death-rate returns so accurate or so frequent in quotation, so, if victims there were, as there must have been, little notice was drawn to the cause. The same remarks apply to the costuming of children, and doctors are loudly warning vain mothers against the dangerous custom of exposing their little ones to our uncertain atmosphere in bare arms and necks, and legs likewise. The seeds of consumption are sown, to be developed as the child enters its teens.

SOME WONDERFUL FINERY.

I had a hasty glimpse of some wonderful finery—chiefly visiting and reception gowns—at Mdme. Swaebe's, of New Burlington-street, the other day, writes a lady correspondent. A lady had called to select some gowns. She wanted to know how they looked on, without being at the trouble of trying them herself. So half a dozen young ladies attired in half a dozen of the richest and rarest went through a small performance for her benefit. A back and a front and a side view, and a walk across the room to see how each dress sat, was insisted on. I noticed that most of these dresses had enormous sleeves and very complicated bodices, fastening at the side—under the left arm, that is—or at the back. The sleeves were either of the leg-of-mutton or bishop shape. Those made of silk appeared to be padded about the shoulders. The skirts were slightly draped and stood out well from the figure. This was owing to the fact that most of them were built on a rich silk foundation. I caught sight of a charming gown in broche silk. The colour was a subdued shade of terra cotta. The dress had a deep, bold border of velvet worked out in a trellis pattern, and the waistband and wrists were ornamented in the same way. There was a good deal of lace and jet about the top of the sleeves, and the greater portion of the skirt was veiled with some very fine lace.

ANOTHER STRIKING GOWN.

In an old rose shade of begaline had the skirt pleated all round, except at the back. Each of the pleats was covered with jet passementerie, forming stripes from waist to hem. The bodice was trimmed with jet stripes to correspond. The place where the bodice joined the skirt was concealed by a band of velvet ending in a sash at the back. This dress would make a short woman look very much taller. The narrow sash which ornamented the back of this dress is to be very much worn. It is a neat and pretty finish to a dress. A polonaise-dress was of black surah, with a floral design in mauve. It was cut low at the throat, and softened by a gauze fichu the same shade as the flowers in the dress. A cascade of the same soft stuff was brought down the left side, and finished off the foot of the dress in front. Several rows of velvet at the foot of the dress is still a popular trimming. I saw several dresses at Swaebe's finished off in that way. But the same idea was always applied to the bodices. The sleeves had several rows of velvet round the wrist, and several more near the top of the arm. The collar and edge of the bodice were also trimmed with rows of velvet. Some of the most remarkable dresses were altogether past description. They were all full of important detail.

A PRINCESS EVENING GOWN.

A Princess evening gown I saw at Debenham and Freebody's was made of pale blue brocade with a leaf pattern. These self-coloured brocades suit a young girl much better than the highly coloured ones. The dress had a vest of gold studded with turquoise, and the same trimming appeared here and there on the skirt. An additional train of tulle the same shade as the dress was fastened in the folds at the back. The combination of colours in dresses is more daring than ever. They would not have been dreamed of a year ago. This is partly owing to the very richly-coloured brocades that are to be worn this season. For instance, I saw a dinner-gown of brown silk with a front of bronze satin brocaded with apple blossoms. The dress opened at the sides to show an underskirt of coral-pink silk. Another remarkably pretty gown at Debenham's was of pale pink bengaline. This is the favourite material now for evening dresses. The dress was trimmed with black lace butterflies; one fluttering at the neck and several on the arms and skirt. It was a very gossamer-looking dress.

USURPATION.

The useful black lace dress, which every woman boasts of having in her wardrobe, is to be supplanted by shot silk veiled with black-spotted net. Several of the new reception gowns from Paris have bodices that fasten inside the skirt. The effect is variable, sometimes smart and at others clumsy. A dress at Debenham's made in this fashion had a pannier of velvet at the side. Another reception dress of grey bengaline, with leg-of-mutton sleeves of velvet, also had a velvet pannier. The back of the bodice was covered with rich passementerie.

DRAPERY SHOWS.

One of the prettiest London Shows at present is at Mdme. de Jeune's, of 42, South Molton-street, the new lady dressmaker. She said she had ransacked the warehouses of Paris for a small hat for a friend, but not one was to be had. The only hats worn are the large wide-spreading things. The toque is hardly recognised. Another change is that drapery has come into fashion again in Paris. Among the gowns Mdme. de Jeune had brought back was an evening gown that looked like an old picture. It was made of pink merveilleux shot with yellow. Shot silks and satins, by the way, are all the rage now. The dress was cut low and square in front, and had a V-shaped back. Huge leg-of-mutton sleeves came down to the wrist, and were gathered up very high, in the form of a rosette, on the shoulders. The dress was fastened at the back, and was an exception to the rule, inasmuch as it hardly had any drapery. A walking gown was a rather novel combination of grey alpaca and orange-yellow satin. The dress was of the alpaca, and had a fulled satin waistcoat finished off at the edge with a folded band of black satin. The skirt was turned up with a deep hem, and headed by a narrow line of yellow and black.

THE NEW TWEEDS.

The soft new tweeds are light, yet warm, and can be worn untrimmed if so desired. I went to Dore's to see his new gowns, writes a correspondent, and a description of a few of them may help you to decide on the manner in which you will have your tweed made up. There were broche cheviots in greys, tans, olive and grey, brown and amber, lizard-skin patterns, and checks of varied character, some decided, others vague. The latter are the prettiest, I think. A pale grey with a dark blue foliage design was attractive. Another of these soft broches was in black and grey, suitable for half-mourning. Another was in a mixture of terra-cotta and grey. Other favourite materials are Scotch tweeds, homespuns, both plain and checked, and mixtures in soft blendings of colour, in which no particular tint predominated. Reseda and grey are both to be largely worn.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

THE AUSTRALIAN BRET HARTE.

PUBLISHERS are a narrow-visioned race and miss good things by not looking a little farther afield. Rolf Boldrewood, whom they have only just [illegible] ed, has been writing stories in the Sydney [illegible] Country Journal for nearly a quarter [illegible] y, all unknown to Albemarle-street and Pater[illegible]row. "Robbery Under Arms," which everybody [illegible] been reading of late, might have been had for the asking by any London publisher during the past ten years. Now that his name is up we shall doubtless have all Rolf Boldrewood's old stories rushed upon the literary market, amongst them "The Squatter's Dream," "A Colonial Reformer," "An Australian Squire," &c. "Rolf" (Mr. T. A. Browne) is in sixty-third year, accepts his long-deferred fame with philosophical equanimity, and like a sensible man sticks to his Government appointment (police magistrate and goldfields commissioner at Albury, New South Wales) until he has fully qualified for a pension.

MISS HELEN MATHERS.

Miss Helen Mathers (Mrs. Henry Reeves) is one of the most successful—in the commercial as well as the literary sense—of contemporary story writers. Not even the young ladies' pet novelist, Mr. William Black, can have surpassed Miss Mathers's two thousand pounds in six months. But, then, not even Miss Mathers can keep it up steadily at that rate. Miss Mathers caught the public taste from the very first, that is, in 1875, when Mr. Bentley published her first story, "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Miss Helen Mathers, like Walter Scott, is one of the swift writers. Mrs. Reeves is 37. If she is anything at all in politics, she must be a Tory Democrat of some sort. But it seems that Mr. Reeves objects to political labelling.

PIERRE DE LOTI.

The Queen of Roumania is so charmed with the works of Pierre de Loti that she has invited their author on a visit to Bucharest. A reception will be given, on which occasion the Queen, says our Paris correspondent, is to deliver the address of welcome. It is not lawful for a French naval officer, unless on active service, to wear his uniform abroad; but the Minister of Marine, to show his sense of the Queen's compliment to French literature, has authorised M. de Loti to appear in uniform at the ceremony, and at any Court fete to which he may be invited.

THE LIFE OF CARMEN SYLVA.

Read Baroness Deichmann's translation from the German "Life of Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania. Not that you are likely to love what of the ultra-emotional German style penetrates the English, but that you are sure to love the refined, aspiring, and noble character which the Life unfolds. The reading world already knows the authoress; but of the woman, this is the most complete account yet written. The work is published by Kegan Paul.

PINERO'S NEW FARCE.

The dramatic event of the week is the production of Mr. Pinero's new four act farce, "The Cabinet Minister" at the Court Theatre. It is Mr. Pinero's custom to guard, as far as possible, the secret of his story; but conjecture has been at work and the curious have arrived at the not improbable guess that the "Cabinet Minister" will only be a Cabinet Minister in a figurative sense, and will appear in the popular person of Mrs. John Wood. With her will appear Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Waring, Mr. Brandon Thomas, Miss Le Thiere, Miss Rosina Fillippi, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and other members of the Court Company.

PATTIANA.

During all the hours of the day before Patti is to sing she is practically mute. From her first waking moments she adheres to a strict vow of silence. Caroline, the German maid who has been with her for twenty-six years, knows all "her lady's" needs and wants without a prompter, and this valuable woman is an impassable barrier to intrusion upon the great singer's solitude and silence. Her manager keeps his distance discreetly. Nothing but the sudden taking off of the tenor whom Patti expects to support her that evening would be considered a valid excuse for intruding upon her seclusion. And even in such an extreme case it is quite likely that the lady would express her wishes as to a substitute in writing rather than by word of mouth. She is very conscientious about what she gives to the public. It is not enough for her that her voice should be unwearied when she sings; she will have it absolutely fresh.

THAT RED GOLD HAIR.

Patti's red-gold hair is a source of the [illegible] delight to its possessor. She fairly revels in [illegible] loving to thread the shining masses through her white fingers when it is unbound watching the process of arranging it with liveliest satisfaction and giving little surreptitious peeps at it as she catches her reflection in mirror and pier glasses while moving about. It certainly is beautiful. It's none of your uncertain shades, wavering between verd-antique and molasses candy. It's a downright honest red, like nasturtium petals when the sun shines through them. It's an even color from roots to tips, and looks as if it had been born so. True, the slender, arched eyebrows beneath are black as night, and so are the sweeping lashes that shade her dark eyes, but the incongruity is piquant and entirely pleasing, so that it is easy to believe that, as Madame avers, "Nicolini is charmed with the change."

HER PERPETUAL YOUTH.

Rest, exercise, and temperate habits are the formula for the draught of perpetual youth which Patti seems to have quaffed. Madame Patti does not permit herself to become fatigued. She rarely indulges in late hours, believing that loss of sleep entails a waste of strength and beauty, which subsequent care can never fully restore. She eats whatever she fancies, but is very careful about what she drinks. "A little good whisky in water is really the only thing a woman can drink without injury to her face and voice," is Patti's dictum. As a matter of fact, she rarely takes anything else, and invariably puts water into her champagne when she is unable to refuse it at formal dinners. She is also much given to exercise in the open air and is a firstrate pedestrian, but even when walking she will not incur the risk of weariness, and has her carriage follow so that she may enter it at the first symptom of fatigue.

AN EARLY LETTER FROM TENNYSON.

An early letter from Tennyson, to be sold at Sotheby's in May, anent books which he wishes to borrow or have purchased cheaply by his publisher, Moxon, is in contrast to a letter in which he says that, having heard from Robert Buchanan that Walt Whitman is almost starving, he sends a cheque for £5 to be transmitted to the American brother poet. There are also a couple of letters from Samuel Richardson, and a few notes from Dr. Johnson. A letter from Swinburne contains a refusal to supply "verse to order in point of length or otherwise," and his opinion that he would not think it worth while to let a magazine have the first fruits of anything of his for less than £10.

MISS ANDERSON'S MARRIAGE.

The approaching marriage of Miss Mary Anderson is now beyond doubt, but no one knows where it is to take place. London is suggested by one paper as a city "where the fair fiancee has so many friends;" but this qualification is by no means possessed by London alone. There is equal doubt about Miss Anderson's future on the stage. One London critic asserts confidently that she has finally left it. Her manager, on the other hand, is said to feel confident that "after a year of wedded life she will be a greater artist than ever." The Americans, whom Mrs. Kendal has lately been lecturing from her favourite standpoint of "the Matron of the Drama," mischievously ascribe to Miss Anderson the retort: "I have always held that marriage is the be-all and Kend-al of artistic life."

LE FILIBUSTIER.

Mr. Wedmore's version of "Le Filibustier" originally brought out at Terry's Theatre last year, with the title of "The Grandsire," will be reproduced shortly by Mr. George Alexander at a series of matinees at the Avenue. Mr. Alexander will resume his original part of François Legoez, but in other respects the cast will undergo a considerable change—Mr. Nutcombe Gould playing Jacquemin, Miss Marie Linden Jarrik, Mr. Ben Webster Pierre, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq Marie Anne.

VERDI'S OPINIONS.

Verdi's interview with the editor of the *Monde Artiste* has created some stir, particularly among French composers. Verdi's reported words have, however, not been quoted quite correctly. Of M. Saint Saens, Verdi is alleged by the interviewer to have remarked that he had "les cerveau malade," while as to M. Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" he is reported to have said, "I should have preferred a work more animated, more *en dehors*, and not a long duet." Concerning M. Ambroise Thomas, the veteran Italian musician is stated to have said, "There are some pretty things in 'Francesca.' But fancy attacking Dante, and with such a book. Of all the works of M. Thomas I prefer 'Mignon.' As to 'Hamlet,' the grandest features are missed. When we wish to treat Shakespeare we must, as the French say, take the bull by the horns. How I should have loved to have treated some of the musical situations in 'Hamlet!'" The French critics are indignant at these outspoken opinions, which may or may not have been intended by Verdi for publication.

THE SAXOPHONE.

There were a good many inquiries even among some of the distinguished musicians assembled at the premiere of Mr Cowens's opera as to the identity of the instrument used for the obligato to Thorgrim's ballad of Thorvald in the second act. A military bandmaster would probably have at once recognised the saxophone, one of the numerous inventions of Adolphe Sax, but which, except when some military band player has been called to replace the bass clarinet, has hitherto been almost unknown in symphony and opera orchestras. Berlioz, however, in his "Traite d'Instrumentation," prophesied that clever composers will hereafter derive [illegible] effects from saxophones." He spoke eloquently of "These new voices given to the orchestra, possessing most rare and precious qualities; and while soft and penetrating in the higher part, and full and rich in the lower part, their medium has something profoundly expressive, presenting vague analogies with the sounds of the violoncello, clarinet, and corno-inglesi, and invested with a brazen tinge which imparts a quite peculiar accent."

MISS TERRY.

Miss Ellen Terry appeared in a new character the other night at Uxbridge. There was an open-air fair in aid of a local charity, and the famous actress acted the part of show-woman. To the tune of "Walk up, walk up" she drove the people of Uxbridge into the booths like a very Pied Piper of Hamelin. Having got them there she recited to them at a shilling apiece, drove them out again, and replaced them by a fresh horde, to whom she again recited. In less than a quarter of an hour she had made the charity richer by two hundred shillings.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA.

It is expected that Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, which is now approaching completion, will be ready for production at Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new theatre early in the autumn. Following the custom with regard to his comic operas, Sir Arthur Sullivan is keeping the subject of this serious opera a secret. The plot will be English, but whether Mary Stuart or some other familiar figure is the heroine will probably not be known until near the date of perfor

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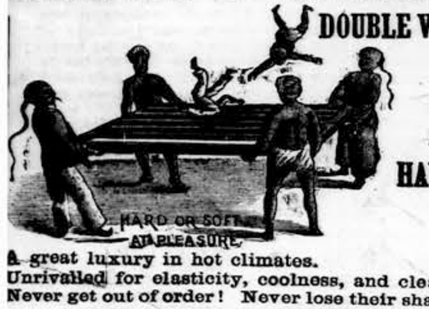
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Established 1784.

Distillery:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

Head Offices:
1, HILL STREET,
BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade

Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,
"His Recollections & Experiences,"
Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called **"Bushmills Whiskey,"** has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND
Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS
According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED CROWN TUBE WORKS WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND.

Branch Depots—
London: 108, Southwark Street.
Leeds: 6, Mark Lane, New Briggate.
Birmingham: 114, Colmore Row.

INVENTORS AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBING. IRON OR STEEL TUBES UP TO 6 FEET DIAMETER. IRON OR BRASS VALVES AND COCKS. SCREWING MACHINES.

Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, India, and Colonial Departments.

Highest Awards—
PARIS, 1855 and 1867.
LONDON, 1862.
MELBOURNE, 1881.
11 MEDALS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

•HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

•HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE. For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS. A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. "Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble). Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.

W. HAY { MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

OLD SHIRTS made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.

Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free. Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.

Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. **IRISH LINENS** Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.

B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For Cylinders, Valves, Shafting, Bearings, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

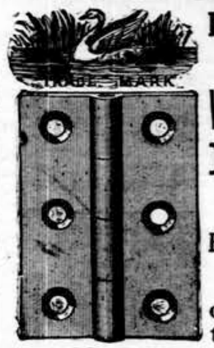
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agent—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor,
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

PASTA

MACK

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour,* and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
W. A. Ross
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation,* and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet,* Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., *Druggists,* &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, grateful yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF **& Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia,* purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis,* for *Scrofulous Affections,* etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

PHOSPHATINE FALIÈRES

" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants,
particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay,* Kemp & Co;
Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES.
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1246 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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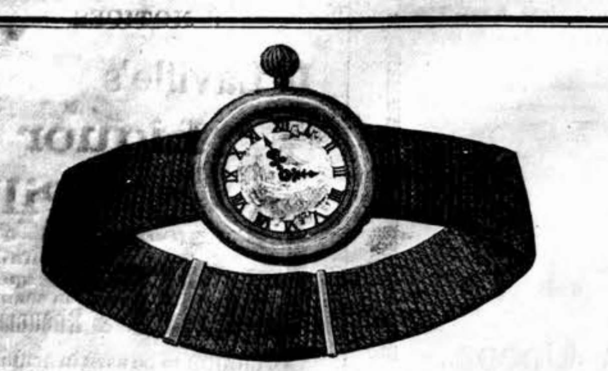


THE above is an Illustration of our SILVER WRIST-WATCHES with FLEXIBLE SILVER BAND, and BUCKLE, *complete.*

The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

Price—Rs. 65 net.

The same in 18*ct. Gold,* **Rs. 210** net.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. Staff Lines.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

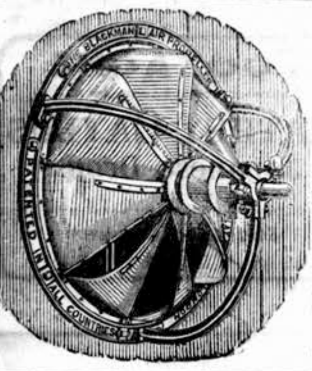
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.',

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. Eno.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

BUYERS OF
DAWSON'S BOOTS & SHOES

SHOULD NOTE THAT
NO GOODS are Genuine without TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.
LONDON AND NORTHAMPTON.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

TRY THE
D BOOT

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF,
MADE IN FOUR QUALITIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS,
23, LONDON WALL, LONDON
And OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.
Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition. 1865,
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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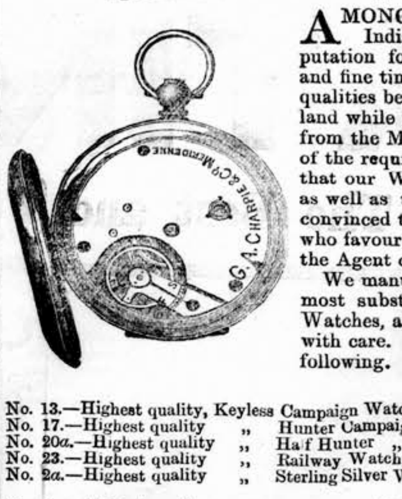

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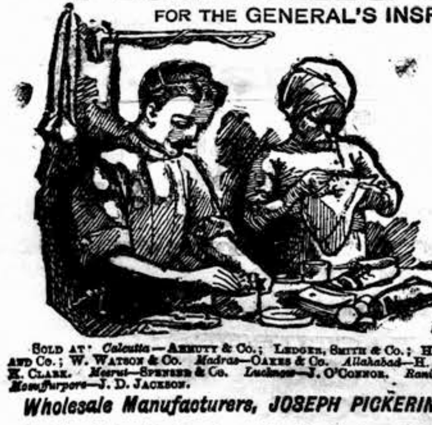

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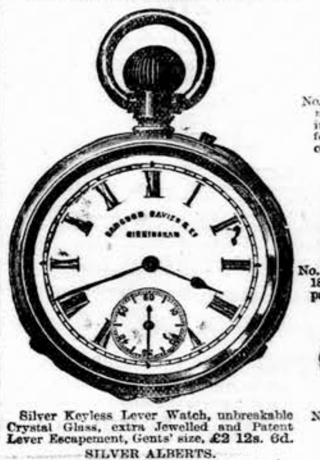

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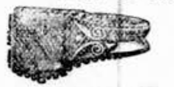

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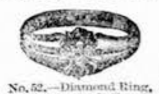

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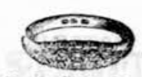

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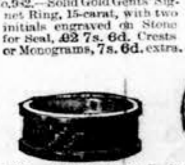

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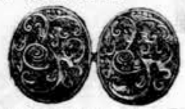

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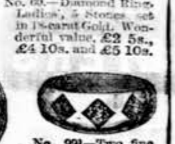

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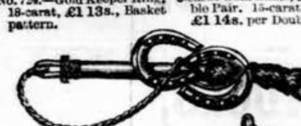

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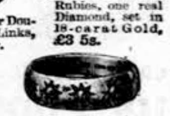

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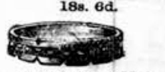

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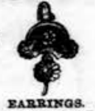

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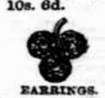

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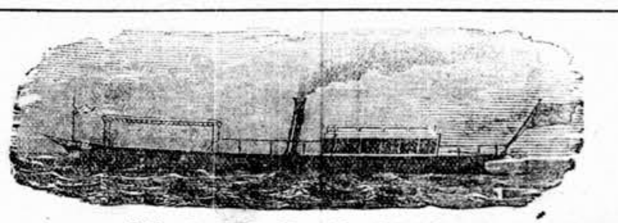

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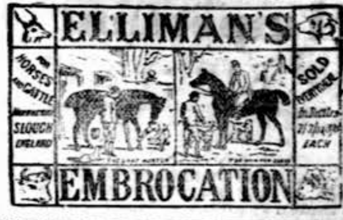

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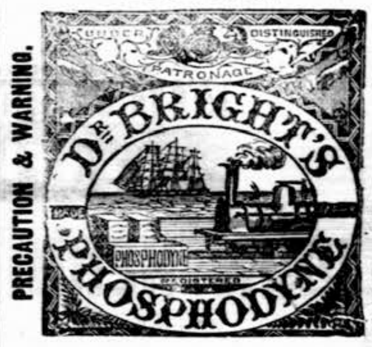

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